The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN AT THIS PORT.

France, Mexico and the United States.

Additional Diplomatic Correspondence.

The Divergence of Opinion Between the United States and France.

It is Ascribed to an Erroneous Interpretation of French Intentions.

Why France Intervened in Mexico, and Why Her Troops are Withdrawn.

Elaborate Defence of the Imperial Policy.

The United States Called Upon to Observe the Principle of Non-Intervention.

The Chilian Privateers Off the Coast of Spain.

Interesting Continental and Eastern News.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton, on the 31st of January, arrived here yesteaday morning.

The *Moravian* arrived out Jan. 30.

The *Canada* arrived at Queenstown on the morning of Monday, Jan. 29.

The *Wyoming*, from Philadelphia, and the *Monarch of the Sea*, from New-York, both arrived at Liverpool Jan. 28.

The *Haverstan*, from New-York for Adelaide, was spoken Dec. 8, in lat. 5 N., long. 29 W.

A telegram from Greenock of Jan. 27 says: "The mate and seamen of the *Roscoe*, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, which put into Leggan Bay on Jan. 22, arrived here from Islay this morning. Late reports state that the vessel was fast breaking up, but most of the cargo would be saved. The master remains at Islay."

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Mexican Question Thought to be Settled—Excitement in Paris—The Triumph of Mr. Seward—What the Emperor has Given Up.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1866.

The Mexican question, there is reason to believe, is settled. Such explanations have been given on both sides, it is said, as will render further discussion, or, at least, further difficulties, out of the question. Of course, the understanding is based on the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops within a certain period.

As the question stands at present, Mr. SEWARD appears to have forced the Emperor out of Mexico, and the Emperor stands in the humiliating position of having received at the hands of Mr. SEWARD the worse defeat he has ever experienced from any source. The French capital is deeply excited about it: the surroundings of the Emperor gnash their teeth with rage; the ministerial journals splash and flound er about in order to cover up the retreat, and to make people believe that everything has happened just as it had been intended; while as for the Emperor, it may be expected that every vestige of the love he has had for America will be by this last blow driven out.

You cannot, in fact, overestimate the force of this blow. For many years before the war the Emperor had had his eyes directed toward Sonora by the political economists of France as an essential acquisition for the commerce of the country. England and the United States had in Australia and California an abundant supply of the precious metals. France had none, and Mexico was open for conquest. When the war commenced in the United States the Republic was loudly proclaimed by the imperial party in France as broken up and destroyed. M. FOULD and other important supporters of the present dynasty publicly declared to whoever wished to hear them that the Republic had been tried and had been found wanting; that the American Republic had lived even beyond its time; that no Republic could ever again live so long, and that nothing but a strong Government (as they understand the term) could live. Under these impressions the Mexican Expedition was undertaken, and the departure of the troops and their progress up to nearly the present time was accompanied and urged on by loud boasting of the grandeur of the enterprise and the immense results that were to be realized by it to France and the world. Even the Emperor was carried away by the general excitement, and in a moment of enthusiasm wrote that unfortunate letter to Gen. FOREY about setting up a barrier to the Yankee race. Worse than all, several hundred millions of francs have been sunk in the enterprise, and many thousand valuable lives lost.

To withdraw now and leave all these high hopes, loud boastings, and hundreds of millions of francs unrealised, is a humiliation which a military nation does not accept with facility. But there is no help for it. It is a sort of Moscow defeat, and may bring with it to the propagators of the enterprise other disasters. The excitement in the Republican party is as intense as in the Imperialist party, only their excitement takes another turn. They, too, are humiliated, but they lay the blame at the door of the Emperor, and urge it against him as a sign of weakness. The boldness of Mr. SEWARD in holding up the republican principle as the motive of his action has struck them with admiration, and this appeal in favor of the Republic is acting as the most effective fire-brand which could have been thrown into the Imperial camp. We are no longer to be stigmatized as the nation which worships the almighty dollar. Nor is France the only nation which fights for an idea.

MALAKOFF.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence on the Subject of Mexico between the United States and France.

The following are the latest dispatches exchanged between France and the United States upon the question of Mexico:

THE FRENCH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

PARIS, Dec. 26, 1865.

M. LE MARQUIS: I have read with interest the message His Excellency President JOHNSON has addressed to the Congress of the United States, of which you have forwarded me a copy. My attention has been more especially directed to the portions of this document which might bear upon questions interesting at once the policy of the Cabinet at Washington and ours. Mr. JOHNSON, in a passage which seems to allude to our expedition to Mexico, dwells upon considerations this is not the place to discuss—upon the vicissitudes of monarchical and republican constitutions in the two hemispheres. I will merely point out to you that the pursuit of our complaints against Mexico has no connection with the existence in that country of this or that form of government, and that it did not any more depend upon a question of geography. If at the time we required just reparation for our fellow-subjects, the power which refused it had been a monarchy, that circumstance would certainly not have caused us to abandon claiming our right; and in whatever part of the world a nation might dwell which had injured French interests, the protection of the Emperor, due to all his subjects, would have been legitimately extended all the same. I cannot think that the Chief Magistrate of the Union had entertained an idea of raising doubts upon points so evident.

The same passage of the Presidential manifesto speaks of the provocation which would compel the American people to take hostile measures against foreign intervention, "of designs hostile to the form of Government of the United States," and lastly of aggression upon the part of the European Powers. We cannot feel ourselves affected by these expressions, for they in no way apply to the policy we have followed. It would be superfluous to remind you that the sentiments of constant friendship testified by the Emperor toward the United States exclude every supposition of provocation or aggression upon our part. As for threatening the form of Government that country has adopted, and which France herself has contributed to establish at the price of her blood, nothing could be more foreign than such an understanding to the traditions and principles of the Imperial Government.

I see, therefore, nothing in the language of Mr. JOHNSON really of a nature to arouse uneasiness as to the duration of friendly relations between France and the United States, and if some ambiguity prevails in terms employed with regard to the questions that preoccupy the two peoples, other portions of the message, by settling the bearing of the President's words, happily dissipate all uncertainty. The placing of the Federal army upon a peace footing, and the considerable reduction of its cadres, at the same time with the diminution of the naval forces of the Union, prove the peaceful intentions of the Cabinet of Washington, and the announcement of these measures by President JOHNSON is a pledge to us of the reciprocal confidence which must continue to animate our two Governments. Receive, &c.,

(Signed) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

The Marquis DE MONTHOLON, Minister of France at Washington.

PARIS, Jan. 9, 1866.

M. LE MARQUIS: I had desired you, by the Emperor's order, to make known to the Cabinet of Washington the views of his Majesty's Government upon the affairs of Mexico, and conformably to my instructions, you have brought to Mr. SEWARD's knowledge the dispatch I had the honor to forward you on the 18th October. The Secretary of State replied to that dispatch by a communication he was good enough to address to you on the 6th December, of which I think it advisable to recapitulate here the principal points.

According to Mr. SEWARD, the presence of a foreign force in a country adjacent to the Union cannot but be a cause of uneasiness and disquiet. This state of things entails upon the Federal Government inconvenient expenses, and may bring about collisions. The chief reason for the displeasure of the United States, however, is not the fact of there being a foreign army in Mexico, still less that the army is French. The Cabinet of Washington recognizes the right of every sovereign nation to make war, provided the exercise of that right does not threaten the security and legitimate influence of the Union. But the French army has gone to Mexico to overthrow a National Republican Government, and with the avowed object of establishing upon the ruins a foreign Monarchical Government. Mr. SEWARD sets forth in this respct how much the people of the United States are attached to the institutions they have adopted, and repudiating all idea of propagandism, in favor of those institutions, he claims for the various peoples of the New World the right of securing to themselves this form of government, according to their convenience. He would consider it inadmissible that European Powers should intervene in those countries with the idea of destroying the republican form, to substitute kingdoms or empires in its stead.

"Having thus frankly defined our position," adds Mr. SEWARD, "I submit the question to the judgment of France, while sincerely wishing that great nation may find it compatible with its true interests and its high honor to abandon the aggressive attitude it has taken up in Mexico."

In concluding, Mr. SEWARD recalls, as a reason for this hope of arriving at a happy solution, the ancient affection of the United States for France, and the value every American citizen has always attached to our friendship in past times, and continues to attach to it in future.

I have not failed to submit this communication to the Emperor, and after having maturely examined the considerations laid down by Mr. SEWARD, His Majesty's Government remains convinced that the divergence of views between the two Cabinets is, above all, the result of an erroneous appreciation of our intentions.

Our expedition, I need hardly say, was not intended as hostile to the peoples of the New World, and assuredly still less to those of the Union. France cannot forget that she has contributed to establish them with her blood, and among the number of glorious recollections the old monarchy bequeathed to us, there was not one of which NAPOLEON I. was prouder, and which NAPOLEON III. is less disposed to repudiate. If, on the other hand, we had been actuated by an idea of ill will toward that republic, would we have endeavored from the beginning to obtain the assistance of the Federal Government, which, like ourselves, has claims to advance? Would we have observed neutrality in the great crisis the United States have passed through? And now would we be disposed, as we declare with the greatest frankness, to hasten as much as may be possible the time of recalling our troops?

Our only object has been to claim the satisfaction to which we had a right by resorting to coercive measures, after having exhausted all others. It is known how numerous and legitimate were the demands of French subjects. To took up arms in presence of a series of flagrant injuries and striking denials of justice. The complaints of the United States were certainly less numerous and less important when they, too, were induced some years ago to employ force against Mexico.

The French army did not bring monarchical traditions upon Mexican soil in the folds of its flag. The Cabinet of Washington is not unaware that there have been for a certain number of years a considerable group of men in that country who, despairing of finding order under the conditions of the system then existing, cherished the idea of returning to monarchy. Their opinions had been shared by one of the late Presidents of that Republic, who had even offered to use his power to favor the establishment of royalty. Seeing the degree of anarchy to which the Government of JUAREZ had fallen, they thought the time had arrived to appeal to the sentiment of the nation, tired like themselves of the state of dissolution in which its resources were exhausted. We did not think we ought to discourage this last effort of a powerful party whose origin is of prior date to our expedition, but faithful to the maxims of public right we hold in common with the United States, we declared that the question must be referred solely to the suffrages of the Mexican people.

The idea of the Emperor's Government was defined by His Majesty himself in a letter addressed to the commander-in-chief of our army after the capture of Puebla. "Our object, you are aware," said the Emperor, "is not to impose upon the Mexicans a Government contrary to their wishes, nor to make our successes subserve the triumph of any party. I desire that Mexico should be born into new life, and that speedily regenerated by a Government based upon the national will, upon the principles of order and progress, upon respect for the law of nations, she may recognize by friendly relations that she owes to France her repose and her prosperity."

The Mexican people uttered its decision. The Archduke MAXIMILIAN was summoned by the wish of the country. Our Government appeared to us of a nature to bring about peace at home and good faith in international relations. We granted it our support.

We went, therefore, to Mexico to carry out the right of war which Mr. SEWARD fully admits that we possess, and not by virtue of a principle of intervention, upon which we profess the same doctrine as the United States. We went there, not to make proselytes to monarchy, but to obtain reparation and guarantees we were entitled to claim, and we support the Government founded with the assent of the populations because we expect from it the satisfaction of our complaints with indispensable securities for the future.

As we seek neither an exclusive interest nor the realization of an ambitious idea, our sincerest wish is to hasten as much as possible the time when we shall be able, with security to our fellow-subjects, and dignity to ourselves, to recall what remains in that country of the *corps d'armée* we sent there. As I informed you in the dispatch to which Mr. SEWARD's communication replies, it depends greatly upon the Federal Government to facilitate in this respect the accomplishment of its desire. The doctrine of the United States, resting like our own upon the principle of the national will, is not incompatible with the existence of monarchical institutions; and President JOHNSON, in his message, like Mr. SEWARD, in his dispatch, repudiates all idea of propagandism even upon the American continent in favor of republican institutions. The Cabinet of Washington entertains friendly relations with the Court of the Brazils, and it did not refuse to enter into relations with the Mexican Empire in 1822. No fundamental maxim, no precedent of the diplomatic history of the Union, therefore, creates a necessary antagonism between the United States and the system which in Mexico has replaced a power, which has continually and systematically violated its most positive obligations toward other nations.

Mr. SEWARD seems to make the Government of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN a two-fold reproach as to the difficulties it meets with, and the aid it borrows from foreign forces. But the resistance against which it has found itself compelled to struggle has no particular reference to the form of its institutions. It suffers the ordinary fate of new authorities, and its chief misfortune is to have to endure the consequences of the disorders which have arisen under previous governments. Which of those governments in fact has not found armed competitors, and has enjoyed undisputed authority in peace? Revolts and intestine wars were then the normal state of the country, and the opposition raised by some military chiefs to the establishment of the empire is only the natural consequence of the habits of want of discipline and anarchy of which the authorities to which it succeeds have been the victims.

As for the support the Mexican Government receives from our army, and which Belgian and Austrian volunteers give it also, no attack is thereby made upon the independence of its resolutions, or upon the perfect liberty of its acts. What State is there which has not had need of allies, either to constitute or to defend it? And have not great Powers, like France and England, for instance, almost constantly maintained foreign troops in their armies? When the United States fought for their emancipation did the assistance given by France to their efforts prevent that great popular movement from being truly national? Will anyone say that the struggle against the South was not equally a national war, because thousands of Irish and Germans fought under the Union flag? It would be impossible, therefore, to dispute the character of the Mexican Government, and to consider as a motive of dislike toward it either the resistance it must conquer to consolidate itself, or the foreign troops who will have aided it to cause security and order to revive in a country so long and so deeply agitated.

Such an understating is assuredly worthy of being appreciated by a nation as enlightened as the United States, especially calculated to reap advantages from it. In place of a country incessantly troubled, which has given them so many subjects of complaint, and upon which they themselves have even been obliged to make war, they would find a pacified country, henceforth offering guarantees of security, and vast outlets to their commerce. Far from injuring their rights, or impairing their influence, it is they in especial who ought to profit by the work of reorganization being carried out in Mexico.

To sum up, M. le Marquis, the United States recognize the right we had to make war in Mexico; upon the other hand, like them, we admit the principle of non-intervention. This two-fold admission seems to me to offer the elements of an agreement. The right of making war, which belongs, as Mr. SEWARD states, to every sovereign nation, implies the right of securing the results of war. We have not crossed the ocean solely with the intention of displaying our power and of inflicting chastisement upon the Mexican Government. After a series of useless reclamations we must insist upon obtaining efficacious guarantees against violence from which our fellow-subjects have suffered so cruelly, and we cannot expect these guarantees from a Government whose bad faith we had so often experienced. We find them now in the establishment of a regular power, which shows itself disposed honestly to keep its engagements. Under these circumstances we hope that the legitimate object of our expedition will soon be attained, and we are hastening to make arrangements with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN which, while satisfying our interests and our dignity, allow us to consider this part of our army upon Mexican soil as an end. The Emperor has ordered me to write in this sense to his Minister in Mexico.

We return after that period to the principle of non-intervention, and from the moment we accept it as our rule of conduct our interest and honor require us to demand its equal application by all. Relying upon the equitable spirit of the Washington Cabinet, we expect from it the assurance that the American people will conform to the law they invoke by maintaining a strict neutrality with regard to Mexico. When you shall have informed me of the resolution of the American Government in this matter, I shall be a point to acquaint you with the result of our negotiation with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN for the return of our troops.

I request you to hand Mr. SEWARD a copy of this dispatch in reply to his communication of the 6th December last, asking him to bring it to the knowledge of President JOHNSON, and I rest with confidence for the examination of the arguments it contains upon the traditional sentiments recalled by the note of the Secretary of State of the Union.

(Signed) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

The Marquis DE MONTHOLON, Minister of France at Washington.

THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE UNITED STATES MINISTER IN PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 15, 1866.

SIR: You did me the honor to communicate to me in the course of the month of November, a letter addressed to Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, by the Attorney-General of the United States, on the subject of the decrees issued by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN concerning immigration and colonization in Mexico. That document, constituting a judgment upon interior acts of the Mexican Government, I could only receive as a piece [of information. I was careful to point this out to you at the time, declining also any discussion upon measures to which the Emperor's government was absolutely foreign. In acknowledging receipt, therefore, according to your desire, of your letter of the 23d November, I consider myself bound to state the verbal reply which I had to make thereto. Receive, &c., (Signed,) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

THE MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, Jan. 16, 1866.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's communication, dated the 15th, relative to certain decrees recently promulgated in Mexico upon the subject of immigration and colonization. Your Excellency refuses all explanation of the inadmissible passages of one of these decrees, to which I had the honor to call your attention in a note of the 23d of November last, upon the plea that they relate to measures of internal administration with which the Emperor's Government had nothing to do.

Although the line separating the responsibility of the Imperial Government from that of the political organization it has planted in Mexico is traced with some indistinctness, I am certain my Government will learn with satisfaction that it also has a claim to one of the first Powers to hold up Slavery to the execration of mankind, declines all responsibility as to the attempt (although made under protection of her flag) to reëstablish that institution in a country which had expressly stigmatized and abolished it.

I take this opportunity, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN BIGELOW."

THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE FRENCH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

PARIS, Jan. 25, 1866.

MONSIEUR LE MARQUIS: The United States Minister deemed that the communication which he made to me of the Attorney-General's letter to Mr. SEWARD, relative to the decrees of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, concerning immigration and colonization in Mexico should be acknowledged in writing. I consequently addressed such an acknowledgment to Mr. BIGELOW. He replied to me in a letter of which a copy I have appended. It would have been easy for me in my turn to continue the correspondence by discussing his reply. I did not consider it necessary to do so. I confined myself, in the verbal explanations which I had on this subject with the United States Minister, to dwelling upon two points which I could not allow to pass without observation. I said, first, to Mr. BIGELOW, that I did not admit the expression "planted," applied to the part taken by the French Government in the events which have modified the political system in Mexico. He will doubtless acquaint me with the cause which led us to that country to render it unnecessary for me to revert to them, and as to the present organization of that State, the Mexican people had themselves settled it according to their wishes and interests.

In the second place, I observed to the United States Minister that I had declined all discussion with him upon the decrees of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN in our interview, and that he was not therefore justified in attributing to me any opinion whatever upon the subject, as he appeared to do in the last sentence in his letter. He replied that it by no means entered to know my manner of viewing the question, I did not hesitate to say that the measures of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN so strongly incriminated had not, in our opinion, the character and object attributed to them. It appeared to me advisable that you should not be ignorant of the manner in which this incident terminated. Receive, &c.,

(Signed,) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE FRENCH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

PARIS, Jan. 25, 1866.

Monsieur le Marquis:

The American newspapers bring us extracts from diplomatic documents published in the United States, in which are related some conversations that I have had with Mr. BIGELOW on the subject of certain measures adopted by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN's Government. The observations of the United States Minister and my replies relate particularly to the decrees of the Mexican Government concerning the admission of blacks as colonists, to the suppression of brigandage, and to the position in which the fitur-bide family were placed. I have not the official and complete text of the American documents before me, and it is therefore under the reservation of the ulterior reflections which they may suggest that I deem it expedient to define the sense of the explanations to which the questions I have just mentioned have given rise between Mr. BIGELOW and myself. These explanations are beside stated in the dispatch which I had the honor to address to you on the 29th of November last, and I shall confine myself, in my reference thereto, to reviewing that part of the dispatch relative to these questions.

When the United States Minister came to acquaint me with the opinions of the Washington Cabinet, I had to state that I declined all official controversy upon the acts of a foreign Government acting with full independence, and that I could only receive as simple information any communication he might wish to make on that subject.

It would not become us, in fact, to accept the responsibility for resolutions emanating from the free initiative of the Mexican Government. To admit such a discussion would justify its being said, contrary to the explanations and the attitude we have rigorously observed, that we consider ourselves invested in Mexico with sovereign rights. Now, the support we afford to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN and the Mexican nation is precisely intended to aid them to constitute, according to their wishes an independent Power, resting on its own basis. This point is very clearly established, I observed to Mr. BIGELOW, in the course of ordinary conversation, that the measures pointed out by him were of a purely administrative order, and did not appear to me to constitute any of those exceptional derogations from general principles which sometimes, perhaps, authorize a government to intervene in the interior affairs of a neighboring country. Every State regulates as it thinks fit the admission of emigrants upon its territory, whether black or white, and the conditions of the colonization of its soil. It is evident that these conditions, offered to the emigrants, imply the very idea of a foreign rule imposed by foreign force. It may, then, be taken for granted that the French occupation will shortly cease. It would be a good thing if the year 1866 saw both the Roman and the Mexican territory evacuated, and this will not improbably be the case.

The Withdrawal of the French Troops.

THE MISSION OF BARON SAILLARD.

Paris (Jan. 28) Correspondence of the London News.

The *Pays* states that Count FAVERNAY, the First Secretary of Legation of the French Embassy at Washington, left Paris on Jan. 10 with the draft of the arrangement decided upon by the French Government for the recall of the troops from Mexico, and that Baron SAILLARD embarked for Mexico on the 15th with identical instructions relative to the same subject. You will remember what secrecy was maintained about Baron SAILLARD's mission, and how, till it oozed out in the *Presse* several days after he had sailed nothing was known about it. Until you had my telegraphic dispatch with the news nobody in England had the least suspicion that Baron SAILLARD was employed on any such business. I cannot tell what is the precise object in now tardily publishing the news in the *Pays*; but I think it is a reasonable conjecture that the intention is to contradict the report that Baron SAILLARD had no written instruction whatever, but merely a verbal message from the Emperor. I informed you—and this is perfectly true—that the Emperor thought fit not to give him an autograph letter to MAXIMILIAN; but I have no doubt that he is furnished with formal papers from the Ministers of Ortega Affairs. The statement of the *Pays*, that he has "the same instructions" as Count DE FAVERNAY, probably means this.

BRITISH BLUSTER.

Paris (Jan. 28) Correspondence of the London Herald.

Unless the convention of Miramar is to be treated as so much waste paper, the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico must depend on the Emperor MAXIMILIAN—an "arrangement" to that effect with the United States would be utterly inoperative. I have some reason to suppose that instead of carrying out the draft of an "arrangement," Count DE FAVERNAY is the bearer of the precise instructions which the Marquis DE MONTHOLON sent him home to procure. It would be absurd to ignore the fact that the Mexican business has an ugly look about it. But I do not share the opinion of those who imagine that mere Yankee bluster is likely to influence the Emperor much. He knows something about the Yankees and the "spread-eagle" style of dispatch-writing so popular on the western shores of the Atlantic, and he probably estimates them at their proper value. I should not be in the least surprised if Count FAVERNAY were the bearer of some confidential communication to the Washington Cabinet, intimating that he had no wish to take offence, but that the Yankee Cabinet must change their tone about Mexico, and pointing out, possibly, the unpleasant consequence of a perseverance in the course it has chosen to adopt. When two great countries go to war it is merciful to make that war as short as possible. Now the Americans, North and South, are certainly brave men, but all their gallantry could not, were the Emperor so inclined, prevent his shelling New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and taking possession of New-Orleans. The French Government has at this present moment the power of doing this. In three weeks from this time the French iron clads might with the utmost ease utterly destroy all the great emporiums of the Atlantic coast. It is not impossible that M. DE FAVERNAY may have been instructed to hint at such arguments, and if so, the result cannot be doubtful. The "opposum up a gum tree" shouting to the man with a gun just below, "Don't fire, kurnel, don't fire!" is not absolutely an unknown figure (of speech) in America; and in the case of any little difficulty, I cannot say that I think France would be the "'possum," as some of your contemporaries seem to think.

FRENCH ACCOUNTABILITY IN MEXICO DISCLAIMED.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, Jan. 25.

The French Government has not, it seems to us, any information to give on questions which are not within its jurisdiction, and which exclusively concern another State. Rules drawn up for colonists, measures adopted for the maintenance of public order and the security of the peaceful part of the populations, arrangements made by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN with such of his subjects, are purely acts of interior administration. If the Government of the Emperor NAPOLEON undertook to answer for acts of that nature, it would act as if the Government of Mexico depended on it, and the Cabinet of Washington would be justified in concluding that France, in spite of her declaration to the contrary, exercised authority on a portion of the American Continent. Among the facts in question one alone could, by any possibility, give rise to any international communication, and that is the decree against the insurgent bands. Even then it would be necessary, in order to justify the examination of the decree in the point of view of the right of nations, that those bands should have the character of belligerents. How is it possible to recognize them in that character? Without admitting the pretensions of JUAREZ, it is impossible to see the elements of a real war in the resistance which is offered by small parties of adventurers and thieves to a sovereign proclaimed by the immense majority of the Mexican nation. It is not assuredly the United States which would decorate this brigandage with the name of war, they who deny the title of belligerents to the Confederate States of the South, regularly organized over a vast territory, and commanding disciplined armies. The French Cabinet, therefore, cannot but decline all discussion on the points mentioned by the Minister of the United States. The Government of Mexico alone can give explanations on its own acts, for it alone is responsible for them. If the objection is made that the Federal Government has no communication with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and that JUAREZ, whom it still maintains relations, not exercising any real power, can give no satisfaction; that thus, between a Government which the United States recognize, but which does not in fact exist, and a Government which exists and acts regularly, but which it does not recognize, it does not know to which to address itself, the answer is obvious. That is, doubtless, a vexatious effect of the attitude which the United States have assumed toward Mexico, but no one can see how it can be imputed to France.

WHY THE FRENCH CANNOT LEAVE MEXICO.

Paris (Jan. 27) Correspondence of the London Herald.

In the *Courrier Français*, M. EDOUARD HERVE has an article written with his usual power and lucidity respecting the Mexican question. He shares my incredulity as to the correctness of the construction put upon the Washington correspondence by the Emperor's friends: that in deference to the insolent threats of the Yankees, his Majesty means to leave MAXIMILIAN in the lurch, precipitately withdraw his troops, and leave the Empire to shift for itself. M. HERVE points out, as I have pointed out before, that the advocates of "any port in a storm," but certainly higheross policy, forget that the French Government, even if it were inclined to do so, are not at liberty to adopt it. They forget that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN only consented to leave for Mexico after having obtained from the Chief of the Tuileries positive guarantees against certain contingencies, which he was clear sighted enough to anticipate. Besides, moreover, the moral engagements, the feeling of honor and self-respect which would prevent France deserting her ally, our philo-Yankees here forget a certain diplomatic instrument generally known as "the convention of Miramar," signed at Archduke MAX.'s residence of that name, on the 10th of April, 1864. The object of that convention was to "regulate the conditions of the stay of the French troops in Mexico;" it was signed on behalf of France by M. HERBET, and by Señor VELASQUEZ DE LEON in the name of the Mexican Emperor. It may not be amiss to refresh the memory of our Yankee friends as to the real purport of that treaty. The preamble formally states that the Government of the Emperor of the French and of His Majesty the Emperor of Mexico are actuated by an equal desire of restoring order in Mexico, and consolidating the new Empire. This shows clearly, as M. HERVE cogently remarks, that France never contemplated leaving the Mexican Emperor *tête-à-tête* with his subjects, and declining every sort of common responsibility with the Empire. This and other declarations of a general character, moreover, derive special significance from the precise stipulations which follow. By Articles 1 and 2 the French Government undertakes to leave in Mexico a corps of 25,000 French soldiers, and the troops of which it is composed are only to be withdrawn, and that gradually, according to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN's ability to organize native troops to replace them. Even after the withdrawal of the 25,000 Frenchmen, the foreign legion, 6,000 men strong, is (Article 3) to remain in Mexico for six years longer, unless the Mexican Government should choose to dispense with its services before that period. These conditions, M. HERVE argues, are very conclusively in my opinion, positively binding upon France, while the period of the departure of the troops rests with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and the threats uttered by the Yankees are not likely to induce him to renounce that advantage; but, should he be willing to do so, another difficulty arises. Napoleon must intervene, annulling that concluded at Miramar, and if he chooses to hold France to the performance of her part of the contract, France—even if she be inclined to evade it—has no option whatever about the matter.

Non-Intercourse with Great Britain—Mr. Chandler's Resolution.

From the London News, Jan. 30.

Some stir was made yesterday morning by an announcement that proceedings were being taken at Washington for the recall of the American Minister from London, and the issue of a proclamation of non-intercourse with England. The statement was, however, at once appreciated at its true value, when it became known that its only basis was the introduction of a resolution into the Senate, by Mr. CHANDLER, which had been "tabled"—*Anglice* "shelved"—by a majority of two to one. Mr. CHANDLER is Senator from Michigan, and the same gentleman who, in December, 1864, offered in the Senate a resolution demanding that the Secretary of State should be instructed immediately to make out a list of American ships destroyed by vessels from England, and demand payment with interest, and about the same time suggested that notice should be given for the termination of the Extradition Treaty with Great Britain. This, however, was at the time of the St. Albans raid, when the corsairs from this country were recklessly destroying American commerce. Mr. CHANDLER is a prominent, but not very influential Western man, and the large majority by which his proposition was set aside shows how strongly the Senate is inclined to a policy of peace.

SPAIN AND CHILI.

The Supposed Chilian Privateers Off the Coast of Spain—The Question of English Neutrality.

From the Madrid Politico, Jan. 27.

Several vessels bearing Chilian colors have appeared off Valencia and given chase to some Spanish coasting brigs. It is asserted that the pursuers are not Chilian cruisers, but simply pirates under cover of the Chilian flag.

THE ENGLISH FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

From the London Times, Jan. 29.

The reported appearance of two iron-clad frigates bearing the Chilian flag in Spanish waters may prove the beginning of a new complication as to English neutrality. A few days ago the Spanish Minister called the attention of our Government to the alleged building of vessels in the Thames for the naval service of Chili. In consequence, no doubt, of this intimation, Commander TOWNLEY was sent down to Greenhithe by the Admiralty, with the view of his inspecting an iron-clad ram, called the *Independencia*, recently launched by the Thames Ironworks Company at Blackwall, and then moored off Greenhithe pier. He found her "a most formidable-looking vessel, equipped with a raking battery of guns, and a prow similar to that of Her Majesty's ship *Pallas*, with engines of 600 horse power. He also observed "the officers and men actively engaged in shipping war materials and stores of all descriptions, and a large number of seamen of various nations crowding the pier in readiness to join her." All this, of course, looked very suspicious, but the ship had been nominally built for the Peruvian, and not for the Chilian Government, and Capt. TOWNLEY declared that he had no authority to stop her. Perhaps the *Independencia* may really be destined for Callao, but we shall not be greatly surprised if the next news we hear of the vessel is that she is suspected of being Chilian privateers had been hovering for some weeks before the two iron-clads mentioned by our correspondent hove in sight so unexpectedly. In short, it seems highly probable that Chili is about to follow the example of the Southern States, and that, in the event of the war being prolonged, Spanish commerce may be ravaged by new *Alabamas* and *Shenandoahs* issuing from neutral ports. It so happens that a great many vessels employed in the blockade and other naval operations against the South have lately been sold off by the United States Government. Perhaps some of these may already have found their way into the hands of Chilian agents, and may hereafter be the subject of an angry correspondence between Madrid and Washington. The sympathy of the American people with Chili and Peru is overpowering, and it remains to be seen whether, if claims for compensation should be preferred by Spain, they will abide by the doctrines of Mr. SEWARD and Mr. ADAMS, or adopt the position of Lord RUSSELL. With this, however, we have nothing to do. Our duty is simply to set up to our own professions, and to guard against abuses of our own neutrality.

Now, it is not to be disguised that in the quarrel between Spain and her former Colonies, the feelings of the English as well as of the American public have been in favor of the latter. The seizure of the Chincha Islands, and the high-handed proceedings of Admiral PAREJA, ratified by the Spanish Government, and aggravated by the clamor of the Madrid Press for condign vengeance upon Chili, have roused just indignation in this country. It must be remembered, too, that our commercial interests are seriously prejudiced by the blockade of the Chilian seaboard, ineffective as it is, while the threatened bombardment of the Chilian ports would inflict more injury on us than on the offending Republic.

If there ever were a case in which the joint interference of several great Powers to compel a submission to arbitration was justified by a higher than international law, it would assuredly be in this. *Nor are we prepared to say that some interference of this nature may not become desirable in the last resort.* But no such responsibility at present rests upon us. Our course is plain and straightforward. We have to restrain our own citizens from taking part in a war highly injurious to our interests, at the very time when the Government is doing all that it can to terminate it. *If this would be facilitated by an amendment of our Foreign Enlistment Act, by all means let that amendment be made in the ensuing session.* Though we have often pointed out the error of supposing that any act, however perfect, still more the mere assimilation of our own to the American, could prevent the conversion of English-built ships into Confederate cruisers, yet we have never maintained, and are far from maintaining, that no improvement of this ill-drawn statute is possible. The United States Government has declined to reform the American Act in concert with our own Legislature, and, considering *Lord Russell's unfavorable reception of a very similar proposal from Mr. Adams, when the United States might have profited by it, we do not complain of this decision.* The best and most dignified response that we can make to it is to entertain the question for ourselves, and if by so doing we can avoid being embroiled with Spain, whether justly or unjustly, why so much the better.

GREAT ALARM IN SPAIN.

Madrid (Jan. 24) Correspondence of the London Times.

The intelligence which, agreeably to the statement in my last letter, reached the Government of Madrid respecting the appearance in Spanish waters of two iron-clad frigates under Chilian colors, begins to ooze through the public papers here, although under considerable disguise. "We read in an English print," says the *Reforma*, "that the steam ram *Oscar*, bought in England by the Government of Chili, has left the docks and put to sea. Some of the Commissioners of the same Government have also purchased two other steamers." Whether English vessels would, under present circumstances, be sold to Chilian agents is a point which I am not called upon to dispute with the organs of the Spanish Press. What is quite certain is that both the English and the American builders had, and still have, vessels of every description for sale; and that, even if they might have any scruple as to any direct dealing with either Spanish or Chilian belligerents, they could have no hesitation in parting with their wares to any one applying to them in the name of Peru, a Power which maintains up to this day a neutral attitude, whatever resolution she may be expected to come to at no distant period. The Spaniards themselves entertain no doubt that in the serious war they have brought upon themselves in the Pacific they will have, at least, the two Republics of the Andes arrayed against them, and they will be only too lucky if they can escape collision with other adversaries. How and by whom the iron-clads in question may have been procured it would now be idle to inquire. If they are indeed afloat and off the Spanish coasts, all that it behoves the Spaniards to do is to be on their guard, and look out for them. Possibly, however, the alarm was unfounded.

MADRID, Saturday, Jan. 27.

I have already told you that the Government here have been—I am not quite sure whether I should say hoaxed, or dreaming, of iron-clads, rams and other monsters, consecrated, either in English or American docks, carrying Chilian colors, and roaming Spanish waters. The alarm was a few days ago spread in Cadiz; it has more lately been caught in Valencia. "Five pirate vessels under the Chilian flag," we are told by the local organs there, "have been seen on our coast, and give chase to our small coasting craft, to gain possession of their cargoes. The necessary orders have been issued to our coastguard ships to redouble their vigilance and inflict condign punishment on these unwelcome strangers." Some of the Madrid papers, while alluding to the circumstance, pooh-pooh the whole affair, asserting that the said vessels are no Chilian privateers, but mere sea-robbers carrying on the war on their own account, and without any particular banner. That great uneasiness begins to prevail among the merchant navy at all the great Spanish ports is a fact, however, not to be denied.

SPANISH RAVINGS OVER THEIR DEFEAT.

Madrid (Jan. 24,) Correspondence of the London Times.

The terrible storm of fury with which the news of the disasters in the Pacific was first received in this country is far, indeed, from abating, and the cry for vengeance against the Chilian "cowards" and "traitors" is louder than ever. Whether the mere showing false colors upon approaching an enemy is one of those stratagems of war which should be branded as "treason" no one here seems to question, and it seems equally to occur to no person that by stigmatizing the conquerors as "cowards" the vanquished bring anything but credit upon themselves. In their present temper the Spaniards are not to be reasoned with on such topics, nor is it it even possible to make out from their passionate outbursts what amount of mischief they intend to do to the Chilians before the exigencies of their wounded pride may be thoroughly satisfied. Their squadron is expected to hunt down everywhere about the wide surface of the seas the *Esmeralda*, *Covadonga*, and the three or four other boats which make up the combined naval power of the three Spanish republics. PAREJA's successor, whoever he be, is also charged with the duty of utterly annihilating every human habitation that may be within reach of his guns all along those thousands of leagues of the Pacific coasts. Likewise, is he recommended to lose no time in regaining possession of the Chincha Islands, thereby opening hostilities with Peru without the idle formality of a previous declaration of war. Some of these exploits, if we believe Spanish papers, have already been accomplished; but the news coming either from Paris, Bilbao or other places is so vague that even the most sanguine of their cotemporaries only receive them with an incredulous shake of the head, or, at the utmost, with a longing but not very confident "*Ojalá!*" ("Would it were true!") First it was the *Resolucion*, then the *Blanco*, then I hardly know what other frigate, that had spread Span

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 15, 1866.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C...	104¾	200	Erie Railroad.....	78¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65.. Small	103¾	200	do.....	78¾
26,000	do.....	103	100	do.....	78¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	94¾	100	do..... b10	78¾
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		300	Hud. R. Rr. R.....	103
	First Series.....	99¾	700	Reading R.....	100¾
40,000	do..... 2d Ser.	99¾	200	do.....	100¾
4,000	Ill. Cen. Rs, '66..	96	200	do..... s30	100¾
11,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan..	99¾	200	do.....	100¾
11,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	59¾	100	M. S. & N. I.....	70
10,000	do.....	59¾	1500	do.....	69¾
30,000	Ohio & M. Cer.....	26¾	100	do.....	69¾
5,000	do.....	26¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	102¾
26,000	do..... cer.	26¾	500	Ill. Central R.....	114¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '67	93	400	Cleve. & Pittsb.....	81
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '72, Con. ext	100	1500	do.....	81
4,000	Hud. R. R., 1st M.	93¾	200	do..... s60	81
4,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	90	300	do.....	80¾
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	81	350	Chic. & N. W.....	28¾
5,000	Ocean Bank.....	30	100	do.....	28¾
20	Ninth Nat. Bank....	108	200	Chi. & N.W.Pr.....	56¾
100	Cum. Coal Pr.....	44½	600	do.....	56¾
100	do.....	44¾	600	do.....	56¾
500	American Coal.....	68	200	do.....	56¾
80	P., F.W. & C.....	100	200	do..... b60	56¾
700	do.....	99¾	100	do..... b15	56¾
5	Wash. Union Tel...	20	300	Chi. & R. I.....	104¾
50	do.....	20	200	do..... s30	104¾
250	do.....	57¾	700	do..... s30	105
100	do.....	57¾	100	do..... s60	105¼
200	Quick. Min. Co....	57¾	100	do.....	105¼
100	Mariposa Min.....	12¾	100	do.....	105¾
300	Mar. Fuel.....	17¾	200	do.....	105¾
15	Atl. Mail S. Co....	115	100	do.....	105¾
100	do.....	115¾	100	do..... s30	105¾
100	do.....	116	200	do..... s30	105¾
100	do..... b10	116	100	Ind. & Cin.....	70
100	do.....	116¼	100	Tol., Wab. & W....	32
200	do.....	116¾	200	Alt. & T. H. Pr....	39
2	N. Y. Gen.....	89½	50	Alt. & T. H. R. Pr..	85
200	do.....	89¾	110	do.....	85½
800	do.....	89¾	50	do.....	85½
100	do..... s30	89¾	300	Chic. & Alton.....	116
300	Erie Railway Pr....	93	50	Chi. & Alt., Pr....	120
50	do.....	93¾			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$12,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '64	103½	600	M. S. & N. I. R.	70¼
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		5	do.....	70¾
	Third Series.....	99¾	500	Cleve. & Pittsb.....	81¼
10,000	C. & M. Cer.....	27	500	Chic. & N.W.....	28¾
100	Western U. Tel.....	67¾	100	T. H. & A.R.P.....	39¾
100	Pacific Mail S. Co..	108	50	Alt. & T. H. R. Pr..	85
100	Atl. Mail St. Co....	120	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	56¾
200	do.....	121	200	do.....	56¾
100	do.....	122	700	do..... s10	56¾
200	do.....	122¾	100	Chic. & R. I.....	105¼
300	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	109	200	do.....	105¼
500	Erie R.....	79¾	1000	do.....	105¾
100	New-York Cen.....	89¾	200	do.....	105¾
500	do.....	89¾	200	do.....	105¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.....	104¾	100	do..... s30	105¾
200	do..... s30	104¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C.....	99¾
400	do.....	104¾	200	do..... s30	99¾
400	Reading R.....	100¾	1200	do.....	99¾
1000	do.....	101	300	do..... s10	99¾
300	Clev. & Tol.....	101¾	100	do.....	99¾

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$16,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C...	104¾	100	Cumb. Coal Pr....	45¾
1,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '65	103¾	400	Quick. Min. Co....	43
20,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s C.'64	103	100	Atl. Mail S. Co....	121
21,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C.	94¾	100	Cent. Coal.....	45¾
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s	100	1000	Reading R.....	101¾
	First Series.....	99¾	500	do..... b30	101¾
2,000	do..... Sec. Ser.	99¾	1200	do.....	101¾
5,000	do.....	99¾	500	do..... s60	101¾
13,000	do..... Tr'd Ser.	99¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	103¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1yr. Cer.	99¾	1000	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	70¾
	New Issue.....	98¾	200	do.....	70¾
100,000	Tenn. 6s.....	59	400	do.....	70¾
20,000	do..... b60	59¾	200	Cleve. & Pittsb.....	81¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer.....	27¾	300	Chic. & N. W.....	28¾
10,000	do.....	27¾	500	Chic. & N. W.....	28¾
10,000	do.....	27	200	Cleve. & Tol.....	102
2,000	Missouri 6s.....	78	200	Chi. & R. I.....	106¼
10,000	do..... b60	78¾	100	do.....	106¾
10,000	do.....	77¾	100	do.....	106¾
10,000	do..... b10	77¾	25	M. & Fr. D. C. 1st Pr.	98
50	Pacific M. S. Co....	109	100	Alt. & T. H.....	38
100	Canton Co.....	44½	200	do.....	38¾
300	do.....	44½	100	Chic. & Alt.....	118

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	N. Y. Cen.....	89¾	500	Cleve. & Pittsb.....	80¾
100	do.....	89	1100	do.....	81
200	do..... b3	89¼	800	do..... b3	81
400	Erie R..... b3	78¾	100	Chic. & N. W.....	28¾
1300	do..... c	78¾	300	do.....	28¾
600	do..... b3	78¾	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr....	56¾
900	do.....	78¾	300	do.....	56¾
100	Hud. Riv. R.....	103	100	do..... s3	56¾
100	do..... c	103¼	500	do.....	56¾
200	do..... c	103¾	200	do..... c	56¾
1000	Reading R.....	101	100	do..... b3	56¾
200	do..... c	101	300	do..... c	56¾
700	Mich. S. & N. I.....	68¾	100	do..... b10	56¾
1600	do..... b3	70	500	P., Ft. & Chi..... s3	93¾
900	do.....	69	600	do.....	93¾
1000	do..... s3	69¾	400	do.....	93¾
400	do..... b3	69¾	400	do..... s3	93¾
200	do..... b3	69¾	300	do.....	93¾
100	Chic. & R. Is.... b3	105¾	300	do.....	93¾
100	do.....	105¾	100	do..... b30	93¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.....	27¾	300	Maryland A. C.....	15¾
100	Cumb. Coal..... b3	44¾	100	Quick. Min. Co.....	43
150	do.....	44¾	300	Clev. & P.....	81¾
100	do.....	45¼	400	do..... b3	81¾
100	New-York Cen.....	89¾	300	do..... s5	81¾
500	Erie Railroad..... s3	79¾	200	do.....	81¾
200	do..... b3	79¾	200	do..... s3	81¾
200	do.....	79¾	600	do..... c	81¾
1800	do.....	79¾	600	do..... b3	81¾
300	do..... c	79¾	600	do.....	81¾
100	Hud. R. R..... s3	104¾	200	do..... s30	81¾
100	do..... s3	104¾	400	Chic. & R. Is.....	105¾
100	do.....	104¾	100	do..... s3	105¾
100	do.....	104¾	200	do.....	105¾
500	Reading R.....	101	700	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	56¾
400	do.....	101¼	1600	do.....	56¾
600	do.....	101¾	100	do..... s30	56¾
400	do..... b3	101¾	100	do.....	56¾
1300	do..... s3	101¾	300	do.....	56¾
300	Mich. S. & N. I.....	70¾	400	P., Ft. W. & C.....	99¾
400	do..... s3	70¾	200	do..... s3	99¾
700	do.....	70¾	200	do.....	99¾
900	do..... b3	70¾	200	do..... s3	99¾
100	do.....	70¾	200	do..... c	99¾
100	do..... s10	70¾	200	do.....	99¾
200	do..... b3	70¾	200	do..... s3	99¾
700	do..... b3	70¾			

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer.....	27¾	400	Hudson River.....	104¼
10,000	do..... b3	27¾	200	Reading R.....	101¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R.....	89¾	200	do.....	101¾
200	do..... s3	89¾	600	Clev. & P.....	81¾
100	do..... s10	89¾	200	do..... s5	81¾
100	do..... b3	89¾	1100	Chi. & R. I.....	105
100	do.....	89¾	100	do..... s3	105
300	Erie Railroad.....	79¾	1100	do.....	1 5⅞
100	do..... s3	79¾	100	do..... s10	105¾
100	do.....	79¾	100	do..... b30	105¾
200	do..... b3	79¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C.....	99¾
100	M. S. & N. I..... b3	70¾	100	do..... b3	99¾
600	do.....	70¾	200	do.....	99¾
600	do..... s3	70¾	200	do..... s3	99¾
700	do..... b3	70¾			

THURSDAY, Feb. 15—P. M.

The three days' later English news received early in the forenoon by the *Bremen* was better for American Stocks and less unfavorable for Cotton than had been anticipated. The effect was to add to the general business of the Stock Exchange noticed at the close of business yesterday. The Government Securities were firm through the forenoon, and closed stronger in prices at the later Boards and on the Street among the large dealers. The Railway list also opened with much firmness, and the advance on two or three special movements was rapid and very decided. Hudson River sold up to 104¼, and Chicago and Rock Island to 106¼ ₱ cent. The buoyancy became quite general on the New-York and Western Roads, and the speculation extended to several of the low-priced Western Stocks, which had been for some weeks past much depressed and neglected, such as Ohio and Mississippi, Terre Haute and Alton, Toledo and Wabash, &c. The amount of daily transactions is on the increase, and some of the Brokers report quite a revival of Commission or outside orders.

In the Afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday afternoon. The market closed firm in temper, with some slight falling off in prices from the very best sales of the Railways during the day. The latest sales of Governments were of 6s of 1881 at 104½; 5.20s of 1862, 103⅜; first series of 7.30s, 99¾, and second and third, 99⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. The new 5.20s 103 bid, 103¼ asked.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s.....	94⅝	94⅝	Northwest.....	28¼	28¾
U. S. 5-20s.....	103	103⅜	N. West Pref.....	56¼	56¾
U. S. 7.30s.....	99¾	99⅝	Rock Island.....	104½	106¼
N. Y. Central...	89¾	89⅝	Fort Wayne.....	92¾	94¾
Erie.....	78¾	79¾	Cumb'land Coal.	44¼	45¾
Hudson.....	104¾	104¾	Quicksilver.....	42¾	42¾
Reading.....	100¾	101¾	Mariposa.....	12¾	12¾
Mich. Southern..	69¾	70¾	Canton.....	44	44
Illinois Central..	114	114¾	Ohio Certificates	26¾	27¾
Pittsburgh.....	80¾	81¾	American Gold	138	137¾
Prairie du Chien	86	86	Bills on London	107½	107¾

It will be noticed that our figure for Gold is ⅛ ₱ cent. lower, and for Bills on London ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. higher than yesterday, making the advance on the latter from the lowest point this week on standard signatures full ⅜ ₱ cent. Some heavy purchases were made early in the day by two or three Bill Brokers, as high as 108 ₱ cent., supposed, in part at least, on speculation. The rate was less firm at the close of the day. Gold is in good supply for delivery, but there were signs in the afternoon that two or three parties had withdrawn their certificates from employment in the Gold Room, with a view to turn a commission after the supply is made scarcer again. The price on most of the sales of the day was 137¼@137⅜ ₱ cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	112	Bank of Republic....	108
Merchants'.....	112	Hanover.....	108
Mechanics'.....	112	Irving.....	109
Union.....	115	Metropolitan.....	121
America.....	138	Shoe and Leather....	102
Merchants' Exch'ge..	105	Corn Exchange.....	112
Leather Manufac'rs'.	180	Continental.....	96
State of New York...	105	St. Nicholas.....	100
Commerce.....	106	Commonwealth.....	100
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n..	106	Importers' & Traders'	98
Ocean.....	92	Park.....	145
American Exchange.	114¾	Central National....	109
Pacific.....	105	Fourth National.....	97½
Chatham.....	130	Ninth National.....	106

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.....	92	Chi. & N. W. Int. B....	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.....	92	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.....	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 con.	100	Chi. & St. Jos. L. G....	90
Erie 2d M.	90½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex.	86
Erie 3d mort. 1883....	85¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex.	86
Erie 7s, 1st mort. 1859	93¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex.	86
Erie 7s, 1st mort. 1860	93¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex.	86
Erie 7s, 1st mort. 1871	93¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex.	86
Hud. R. 1st M. 1870....	97	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex.	86
Hud. R. 2d M. 1883....	77	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex.	86
Harlem 2d M.	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex.	86
Mich. Cen. 8s, '69-72.	112	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex.	86
Mich. Cen. 1st M. 8s.	110	Clev. & P. 2d mort....	77
Mich. So. 7 3-10s.....	93	Mar. & Mil. 1st M.....	85
Mich. So. & N. I. 7s..	85	Peninsula R. R. bonds.	77
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	83¾	Mil. & Mis. Pref. 1st M.	77
		Alton & T. H. 1st M. pf.	77
		Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77
		Peninsula R. R. bonds.	77

The increase of $116,000 on the January traffic of the Erie Railway, as officially reported yesterday, in connection with the increase for the same month of $146,000 on the New-York Central, and the very partial differences on the Western Roads, as compared with the predictions early in the New Year of a general serious falling off in that direction, are striking facts against the bearish theory of the Stock Exchange in regard to the probable results of the Railway traffic of 1866. This theory is (or *was* up to a few days since, when the sudden upward turn of the market interfered with its calculations) that the gross receipts will be greatly lessened throughout the year, not that the relative expenses of operating the Roads will be enhanced, as this is not pretended, the reverse being the experience of the Roads thus far. But from present appearances there will be no such falling off in the West, while the New-York lines promise, through the present quarter at least, a decided increase over the gross traffic of 1865.

The President of the Prairie du Chien Road reports to his stock and bondholders on the business of the calendar (and financial) year 1865, that the gross traffic was..... $1,985,511
As against 1864 in same..... 1,711,280
The net result of 1865..... $477,831
As against 1864..... 504,386

The net earnings of 1865 are stated by Mr. MEYER as at the rate of *nine per cent.* on the capital invested of the Company, which stands $7,919,000, consisting of $3,000,000 Common Stock, and the remainder in First and Second Preference Shares and a remnant of the original mortgage not yet (but soon to be) paid from the Sinking Fund or converted into First Preference Shares. The traffic of first month in the new year is:

January, 1866..... $121,776
January, 1865..... 96,188
Increase..... $25,588

And thus far there is a corresponding gain in February.

There was a sudden advance in Atlantic Mail Steamship Shares to-day to 120 ₱ cent., and 200 ₱ cent. was bid for Pacific Shares. Whether the rise is in only sympathy with the general buoyancy of the market, or has relation to some new phase of the projected opposition, we are unable to say. There were rumors on the street that the opposition had either fallen through or been so accommodated by the Pacific Company in its prospective steam-packet arrangements as to avoid ruinous competition.

The Tennessee 6 ₱ cent. State Bonds have advanced to 60¾, including the 30 ₱ cent. overdue Coupons, soon to be funded in the same security. If we calculate this dividend as worth 70@75 ₱ cent. in cash, the present market is equal to only 67@68¾ ₱ cent. for the Bonds ex-dividend. The succeeding interest beginning with the 1st of July next will be paid in cash. The 6 ₱ cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Chattanooga and Nashville road, $1,500,000 in amount, or $10,000 per mile, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, would now command, if offered here, about the same market as the State Bonds. The arrearage of interest is the same, and will be funded in regular State Bonds unless a more favorable arrangement is offered by the Railway Company direct, which may be contemplated, as they are not only in full possession of their road again but doing a prosperous business.

Some of the Associated Banks have to-day corrected their returns of deposits for taxation to the requirement of the last circular of the Treasurer of the United States, and remitted the money for the difference of tax on their gross and net deposits. We presume that most of the other Banks will soon follow, and that an early change will be made in the daily clearances of drafts, certified checks, &c., to some convenient afternoon hour, in place of 10 o'clock the following morning, to comply with the law, as interpreted by the authorities at Washington, and at the same time save the tax upon a very large sum of daily transactions which now appear as deposits on the books of the Banks at the close of business, but are marked off early the succeeding morning.

The authorized National Banks now number 1,630, with an aggregate capital of $407,859,203, and an aggregate circulation of $258,116,380. The following table shows the progress of the national banking system since January, 1864:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
January, 1864.....	137	$14,528,712	$20,158
July.....	469	95,312,945	25,826,695
Jan. 7, 1865.....	685	145,524,560	78,724,920
July 1.....	1,378	345,258,000	146,927,975
Jan. 1, 1866.....	1,630	407,909,203	237,371,158
Feb. 12.....	1,630	407,859,203	263,116,380

The internal revenue of the Government yesterday amounted to $1,248,049, making nearly $3,750,000 thus far in the current week. Last week's receipts from this source, in the six business days, were $4,771,116.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,150,561 12; for Customs, $368,000; on account of Loan, $45,000; Coin Certificates, $686,000. Payments, $5,606,368 89. Balance, $96,427,256 85.

We undertook to say yesterday that the Central American Transit Company had received information that obstructions at the mouth of San Juan Harbor had been removed by the natural action of the currents, and that there is now *eighteen* feet of water on the bar—enough for the largest class of steamers. The perverse types made us say *ten* feet. The difference is vital, and we cheerfully make the correction.

Real Estate Sales—Feb. 15.

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE HEGEMAN ESTATE—BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

1 lot northwest corner 9th-av. and 59th-st., 26x100..	$9,000
3 gore lots adjoining, 20x23 to 57, each.....	3,150
3 gore lots adjoining, 20x25, each.....	2,000
1 gore lot adjoining, 20x25.....	1,650
1 gore lot adjoining, 26x26.....	1,050
1 gore lot adjoining, 26x26.....	1,850
3 gore lots adjoining, 20x25, each.....	2,550
1 gore lot adjoining, 23x25.....	2,000
1 gore lot adjoining, 25x27.8.....	2,000
3 gore lots adjoining, 20x20.96, each.....	2,150
1 lot adjoining, 25x100.....	3,175
1 lot adjoining, 25x104.....	3,000
1 lot corner 10th-av. and 57th-st., 15x100.....	3,750
1 lot adjoining, 25x100.....	3,300
1 lot adjoining, 25x100.....	2,250
1 lot and gore, 22x100, 42.11x100, each.....	1,700
1 lot northwest corner 10th-av. and 57th-st., 28.5x100.....	4,825
1 lot northwest corner, adjoining on 10th-av., 20x100	2,650
2 lots northwest corner, adjoining on 10th-av., 20x100, each.....	2,250
1 lot and gore, adjoining on 10th-av., 20x100.....	1,900
1 lot and gore in rear, north side 57th-st., 100 feet west 10th-av.....	1,150
2 lots and gore in rear, adjoining, each.....	1,025
2 lots and gore in rear, adjoining, each.....	1,650
2 lots and gore in rear, adjoining, each.....	1,075
4 lots adjoining 25x100, each.....	1,450
4 lots adjoining 25x100, each.....	1,400
4 lots adjoining, 25x100, each.....	1,675
4 lots adjoining, 25x100.....	1,425
3 lots adjoining, 25x100, each.....	1,550
1 lot adjoining, 20x100.....	1,625
1 lot northeast corner 11th-av. and 57th-st., 25x100..	3,000
3 lots adjoining on 11th-av., 25x100, each.....	1,150
3 lots adjoining, 20x100, each.....	1,200
1 lot southeast corner 11th-av. and 58th-st., 25x100..	2,050
3 lots adjoining, 25x100, each.....	875
4 lots adjoining, 25x100, each.....	925
4 lots adjoining, 25x100, each.....	1,025
3 lots adjoining, 25x100, each.....	1,000
2 lots adjoining, 25x100, each.....	975
2 lots adjoining, 20x100, each.....	925
1 lot southeast corner 57th-st. and 11th-av.	825
5 lots adjoining 11th-av., each.....	1,050
1 lot southwest corner 58th-st. and 11th-av.....	2,050
2 lots and gore in rear, south side 58th-st., 100 feet west 11th-av., each.....	825
2 lots and gore in rear adjoining on 58th-st., each..	550
6 lots and 2 gore lots south side 58th-st., with water right in front.....	10,500
11 gore lots north side 58th-st., commencing on west side 11th-av., with water right in front.....	17,000

BY MESSRS. COLES AND MURPHY.

House and lot No. 135 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.....	$2,800
House and lot No. 141 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.....	2,950
House and lot No. 143 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.....	2,900
House and lot No. 145 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.....	2,925
Houses and lots Nos. 149 and 151 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.....	2,838
House and lot No. 153 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.....	2,810
House and lot No. 155 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.....	2,800
House and lot No. 157 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.....	2,800
Lot No. 37 Wyckoff-st, Brooklyn, 20x100.....	400
Lots Nos. 38 and 39 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, adjoining, same size—each.....	320
Lots Nos. 40, 41 and 42 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, same size—each.....	500
Lots Nos. 43 and 44 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn—each....	500
Lot No. 45 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.....	565
Lot No. 46 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.....	615

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 21 bbls. Ashes, 4,281 bbls. Flour, 166 bbls. and 1,200 bags Corn Meal, 283 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats, 150 bushels Barley, 2,500 bushels Malt, 1,510 bbls. Pork, 627 pkgs. Cut Meats, 400 pkgs. Lard, 385 bbls. Beef, and 200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in request and steady at $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls have not varied.

CANDLES—Are dull and heavy. A dispatch from San Francisco, dated the 14th inst., quotes sales of Adamantine Candles at 22½c.@23c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, but held firmly. Java at 27¼c.@28c.; Maracaibo at 21c.@23c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Native Ceylon, at 22c.@24c.; and St. Domingo at 21¼c.@21¾c., cash, 60 days.

COAL—A section to-day, 5,700 tons Schuylkill Coal were sold at from $7 50@$9 12½ ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs., market appears to be declining.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand at drooping prices. MIDDLING UPLANDS 28c. ₱ lb. Reported sales since our last, 2,500 bales. The receipts at this port have been 136,934 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 540,843 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton Year, Sept. 1, 1865.

DRY GOODS.—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, as follows: Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 30c.; do. C, 28c.; do. D, 26c.; Do. E, 23c. Bleached Shirtings—Amoskeag, 45-inch, 46c.; do. A, 36-inch, 38c.; Pallon & Son, 36-inch, 36c.; do. do. 36-inch, 25c. Prints—Merrimack W, 25c.; do. D, 24c.; Pacific, 23½c.; Sprague, 23½c.; Allens, 21c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 30c.; Hartford, 25c. Cotton Flannels—Lowell, 30c.; Pocahontas, 18c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 30c.; Wiscasset, 26c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 26c.; Bates, 27½c. Canton Flannels—Pemberton, A, 35c.; do. C, 30c. Ticks—Amoskeag, A C A, 30c.; do. A, 37½c.; do. B, 33½c.; Stripes—Amoskeag, 47½c.; Albany, 30c. Denims—Amoskeag, 55c.; Arkwright, 40c. Hosp Shirtings—Pepperell, 30c. Sheetings—Pepperell, 50 hosp., 37½c.@$1.05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Myers' I X L, prices unchanged. Messrs. WILKENSING, HOGUET & Co. sold an invoice of dress goods, including Dotted Swiss muslins, 37½c. a yard; printed all wool delaines, 31c.; 32-inch French poplins, excellent assorted colors, 31c.; all wool shilling cassets, 32c.@35c.; black and white shepherd plaids, 30½c.@29½c.; fine colored Persts, 25c.@25½c.; fancy mohair checks, 30c.@30c.; double fold pure mohair mourning stripes, 33c.; satin stripe mohair, 35c.; fine double fold figured alpaca, 38c.@48c.; mohair satin, 34c.; silk poplins, 47½c.@52c.; silk armures, 43½c.; brocha poplins, 54c.; French silk plaid grenadines, 27c.; striped do., 33c.@36c.; black mohair mixtures, double width, 37½c.@40c.; black alpacas, 34c.@39½c.; high lustre mohair, 71c.; very fine yarns, 34c.@39½c.; high lustre mohair, 71c.; very fine do., 30c.; Queen's cloth, 54c.@57. The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange: St. Louis—Trade dull; weather very cold. Providence—Trade dull; prices nominal. Cincinnati—Trade extremely cold; trade dull and prices weak. Boston—Business moderate, with no variation in prices.

EGGS.—Have arrived less freely and have been in fair demand at firmer prices, including State and Jersey at 34c.@35c.; ordinary Western at 31c.@32; Western, by express, at 33c.@34c.; Canada at 32c.@33c.; Limed Eggs at 25c.@26c. ₱ dozen.

FRUIT.—Kinds of foreign have been quiet and depressed. The demand for domestic apples is light, and holders seem more anxious to sell as the stock is rapidly decaying; prices in consequence are not so firm. Apples, Fancy Western, $4 50@$5 50; Apples, Mixed Western, $3@$4; Apples, Common Western, $2@$3; Cranberries, choice, $12@$14; Cranberries, second grade, $10@$11 ₱ bbl. Dried Apples are in good request and scarcer. Peaches are dull and heavy. Dried Apples, new, 13c.@13½c.; Dried Apples, old State, 8c.@10¼c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 25c.@30c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 12c.@14c.; Cherries, new pitted, 48c.@50c.; Blackberries, 31c.@33c.; Raspberries, 45c.@48c.; Plums, 34c.@35c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely purchased, the low grades at a further reduction of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., and the better qualities at steady rates. Sales since our last 9,800 bbls., including very interior to choice Superfine State and Western at 7 75@$7 95; interior to choice Extra State at $7 60@$8 20, chiefly at $7 65@$7 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, interior to good shipping brands, at $8 40@$8 90 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western.....	$6 75 @$7 35
Extra State.....	7 60 @8 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c..	7 70 @11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship's brands..	8 40 @8 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	8 85 @11 50
Extra Genesee.....	8 30 @11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri...	9 50 @15 50

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales since our last 750 bbls., at $8 55@$10 15 for poor to good, and $10 20@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining; sales 300 bbls. Extra at $7 80@$11 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull, including Superfine at $4 75@$5 75 ₱ bbl. Sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal continues inactive at $3 75@$4 for Western, $4 15@$6 85 for Jersey, and $4 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much depressed, and prices have declined 1c.@3c. ₱ bushel. The demand has been very moderate. Sales, 24,000 bushels, including mostly Amber Michigan at $1 75; new Amber Spring at $1 70; No. 2 Spring at $1 60; White Genesee, from depot, at $2 45; and Amber State, from depot, at $2 40 ₱ bushel. Corn has been heavy and unsettled, opening slightly in favor of buyers, but giving decidedly lower, influenced by the unfavorable foreign news and the sharp rise in ocean freight rates, which circumstances are discouraging to shippers. Sales 86,000 bushels, at 73c.@74c. for unsound, and 75c.@80c., closing at 75c.@76c. for sound mixed Western in store and delivered, and 79c. for new Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, including State at 57c.@58c., Jersey and Pennsylvania at 59c.@59c., and Western at 56c.@56c., in lots, and delivered; new Western at 53c.@55.; Canada at 55c.@56c. ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are unchanged; 1,000 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1 40 ₱ bushel. There is no change to note in the markets for Beans. Receipts continue large and the demand light. We quote: New Marrows, $3 20@$3 50; new, Kidneys, $3 40@$3 60; new Mediums, $1 60@$1 80; mixed lots, $1 50@$1 85; Peas, Canada, $1 30@$1 35; Peas, Green Marrowfat, $2 75@$3, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in good request and firm at 85c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Selling in limited request at former rates, including last year's crop at 25c.@35c., and two years' old at 15c.@45c. ₱

case, was whether the cargo of the defendants was charged with general-average contributions toward paying the expenses of relieving the ship, and getting her off the bar.

The defendants made the point that after the discharge of the cargo upon the lighters, and separation from the ship, the safety of the cargo no longer depended upon the safety of the vessel, and hence there was no longer common peril impending or benefit derived from the expenses incurred.

On the other hand, it was contended that by the accident which occasioned the stranding of the vessel, both vessel and cargo were exposed to one common danger, and the expenses incurred were incurred with a view to the safety of both, and of course, for their common benefit. It was argued that if the consignees of the cargo had accepted it, thus delivered, at the sides of the stranded ship, the separation would have been complete, and it would have been no longer connected with the danger or its incidents. But this could not be pretended. The cargo continued as a part of the venture not yet terminated. It could not be doubted that if any damage had happened to the cargo in its transmission to the lighters, or in the conveyance to the port, the loss would have been the subject of general average, and the ship Rabbs for its share. And in this sense the cargo was still interested in the safety of the ship. Even if the consignees of the cargo did not claim any average contribution, their release or waiver did not affect the question. That test was: Is the vessel legally liable? There could be no doubt as to that.

The case was tried in the Southern District of New-York, where judgment was given for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed as contribution by general average.

This Court now reversed that judgment, holding that after the complete separation of the cargo from the vessel there was no longer such common peril and interest as would render the cargo liable to contribution by general average; that the master having subsequently abandoned the vessel to the underwriters or their agent, it could not be said that the effort to get the vessel off the bar was a continuous transaction in such a sense as to connect the cargo of the defendants with the final attempt, and it was not, therefore, liable for the general average claimed.

United States Circuit Court--Southern District.

The United States vs. *The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.*—SHIPMAN, J.—The defendants in this case are a corporation created by the Legislature of the State of New-York, and have an office or place of business in this City. Certain questions having arisen touching their liability to take out a license as bankers, and pay a monthly tax on their deposits and capital, an agreed statement of facts has been submitted to this Court and its judgment invoked on the points in dispute. The charter of the Company is made part of the agreed statement. This charter was granted in perpetuity, and created the corporation originally under the name of the "Farmers' Fire Insurance and Loan Company," with the power to loan money and insure property, as well as for some other purposes set forth in the charter. This charter (originally granted in 1822) was subsequently and at different times modified and amended by the Legislature. It is not deemed necessary to refer specifically to its provisions here, inasmuch as the nature of the business of the Company, and the manner in which it is transacted, must determine the questions affecting its liability under the Internal Revenue Law. The agreed statement of facts sufficiently sets forth, in terms, both the nature of the business and the manner in which it is conducted, and the act of Congress has prescribed the rule by which the Court must determine the extent to which the Company is liable under our new system of taxation.

The first question to be settled is whether or not the defendants are *bankers* within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Act. It is immaterial to the present inquiry whether or not they are bankers in the general popular or commercial sense. Congress in this act have seen fit to designate the term bankers in a specific sense, and have set forth in express language the rule by which we are to determine what that sense is. The clause of the act which relates to this point is the first part of the 79th section, which requires the payment of a license fee by those engaged in particular kinds of the providing business, and "all bankers shall pay such fee in proportion to their capital, as specified, the act proceeds to declare who shall be deemed bankers within the meaning of the law, as follows: "Every person, firm, or company, and every incorporated bank having a place of business where deposits are received, or checks paid or collection of money or currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check, or order, or where money is advanced, or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes, or where stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes are received for the discount or sale, shall be regarded as a banker under this act." This language is explicit, and for the purpose of ascertaining whether a given person, or corporation is to be deemed a banker or not under this act, it is only necessary to determine whether the business transacted by such person or company comes within any of the different branches of business described in the clause cited.

In the present case the agreed statement of facts sets forth that the defendants are a corporation with a capital of $1,000,000; that this capital, and a part of their deposits are "invested permanently on bond and mortgage, Government securities, and other stock securities; that their principal business is as trustee and receiver under their charter, and in those capacities they receive and keep the books of registry and transfer of various railroad and other corporations, and act as trustees in railroad mortgages and other fiduciary capacities; that they pay the interest and dividends in the matters in which they act as trustees to the parties entitled to the same by their checks on banks in which they keep their deposits. As a part of their general business, the defendants receive money in trust under special contract for specified times and upon an agreed rate of interest to be allowed thereon, and in all cases give to the depositor a contract or certificate, as follows:

NEW-YORK, ——, 18—.

No. —

This certifies that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company have received of ———— the sum of ———— in trust; that said Company will retain the same and allow interest thereon, at the rate of — per cent, for the term of ———, from the date of this certificate, and at the expiration of that period will repay the same, with the interest aforesaid, to ————, or assigns, on presentation of this certificate.

————, President.

It is also agreed that "the daily average amount of its deposits on hand for which contracts are outstanding varies from $200,000 to $500,000," and that "some part of these sums is loaned out by the defendants, as occasion offers, on stocks, bonds and other securities."

The agreed statement further declares "that the defendants do not open credits by the deposit or collection of money subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, and do not discount, or loan money upon bills of exchange or promissory notes."

This last clause of the agreed statement merely goes to show that the defendants are not bankers in the ordinary commercial sense of that term; and had the act of Congress used the term banker, and left its definition to the law merchant, the defendants would not have been included within the act. Both the agreed statement and the argument of the defendants would have been conclusive on that point. But the clause of the act declares that "every person, firm or company * * * having a place of business, * * * where money is advanced or loaned on * * * stocks (or) bonds, * * * shall be regarded a banker under this act."

There is no room for official construction here. The language is so explicit, that I am bound to assume that Congress intended its effect should be direct and precise. Its operation may be harsh upon these defendants, but this is a difficulty from which they can be relieved only by the power which enacted the law. Now, the agreed statement, while it shows that they are not bankers under the ordinary commercial understanding of the term, explicitly states that they have a place of business where they, among other pecuniary transactions, loan money, as occasion offers, "on stocks, bonds, and other securities." Thus they are brought directly within the descriptive terms of the law, and belong to that class of companies which Congress declares shall be regarded as bankers under the act in question. They are bound, therefore, to take out a license as bankers and pay such fees therefore as the act prescribes.

The other question is, whether the defendants are required to pay a tax on their deposits and capital under the 110th section of the same act. The first part of the section covers this point, and is as follows: "There shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of one twenty-fourth of one per centum each month upon the average amount of the deposits of money, subject to payment by check or draft, or otherwise, or certificate of deposit or otherwise, whether payable on demand or at some future day, with any person, bank, association, company or corporation engaged in the business of banking; and a duty of one-twenty-fourth of one per centum each month as aforesaid, upon the average amount of capital stock of any association, company or corporation, or person engaged in the business of banking, beyond the amount invested in United States bonds."

Here the argument of the defendants is met by the same insuperable difficulty. Congress having given an arbitrary meaning to the word bankers, as used in this act, it follows in strict logical sequence that they have extended the same meaning to the terms "business of banking." The act would be no more explicit if it had said that any person or company having a place of business where money is advanced or loaned on stocks or bonds, shall be deemed and regarded under this act to be engaged in the business of banking.

The agreed statement of facts brings the defendants directly within the plain letter of the law, while the law itself restricts and applies the letter, by descriptive terms, which exclude all doubt as to the sense in which it is used, and leaves no room whatever for the court to resort to the ordinary rules of definition or construction.

The defendants have large deposits, which are represented by appropriate certificates, payable at a future day. They have a large capital, some portion or all of which is employed in what Congress says shall be regarded as the business of banking under this act; and I see no way in which, so long as this act stands, they can be relieved from the payment of the prescribed duty on both.

Judgment must, therefore, be rendered for the plaintiffs, subject to adjustment under a referee, as contemplated by the parties in their agreed statement of facts, submitted to this court, reserving all their rights touching an appeal or writ of error for the purpose of revising this decision.

Ex-President Tyler's Widow in Court.

SUPREME COURT — SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT — GENERAL TERM.

The case of Julia G. Tyler, widow of Ex-President Tyler, appellant, *vs.* David L. Gardener, respondent, was argued at the General Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, before Judges SCHUCHAM, LOTT, BARNARD and GILBERT, the case for Mrs. Tyler being argued by Wm. L. Evarts, and for the respondents by Mr. G. T. Jenks.

The argument was on an appeal by Mrs. Tyler from a decision of the Surrogate of Richmond County, setting aside the will of her mother as invalid. Mrs. Tyler's mother, Mrs. Gardiner, died recently, and left a will in which the bulk of her property was left to Mrs. Tyler. David L. Gardiner, the brother of Mrs. Tyler, contested the will as having been made by his mother while under undue influence, and the Surrogate decided in his favor, and from this decision Mrs. Tyler appeals. The arguments in the case were listened to with a good deal of interest.

The Case of Burnham, the Mock Auctioneer—He is Sent to the State Prison for Two Years and Six Months.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge J. F. Barnard.

The only business transacted in this Court, yesterday, was that in the case of Zeno Burnham, the mock auctioneer, whose trial has occupied the greater part of two days.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, summed up for the people. He said: The counsel for the defence was pleased to say, that in my opening of this case I had been severe on the defendant, and he characterized my remarks as unusual and severe. Let me say to him in the language of the noble Themistocles, "Strike, but hear." And if he not proudly deserved, the verdict, which you, gentlemen of the Jury, will render, will not only demonstrate, that although the "sheet of white paper" to which the gentleman alluded, is a proper illustration of what your minds should be in the trial of this and all cases, yet I cannot perceive that it bears at all upon the defendant whose life, it seems to me, has been the very opposite of purity. The counsel has spoken of my inexperience. This, I think, is no fault of mine. I have endeavored since my appointment to office to perform my duty with zeal and fidelity, and if I could boast of the experience of the learned Ex-Recorder, now ensconsed, I suppose, to almost three-score years, it would, indeed, be the great regret of my life to have conducted this case as the gentleman has done. I think there can be no doubt from the course he has pursued that he has rather weakened than fortified the already tottering condition of his client. So far as his address to myself are concerned, I assure him, that his flings are very much like the dart of Prism, although loaded with venom, they fall short of the mark. You perceive that there has been a heavy array of counsel against me, but I wish you to remember that it is a sound maxim in physical science, that large bodies move slowly; and, gentlemen, is not that maxim amply developed before us? And now, to our case: Zeno Burnham is on trial. His profession is one of iniquity—it lives, thrives and prospers on deception; and like all superstructures which have no substantial foundation, it must fall, and in this case, its fall will be one of utter annihilation to the miss, whose whole public life as a mock auctioneer has been one of constant imposture. Mr. Bedford here recapitulated the testimony at length, and argued that the evidence clearly justified a conviction, and urged for a verdict to that effect. In alluding to the witnesses for the defence, he said, gentlemen, among the witnesses introduced by the prisoner, was his aged and feeble mother; and the old lady was compelled to swear that she lived in the house No. 44 West Sixteenth-street; that she attended the sales with her bonnet on, and sometimes bid. This, gentlemen, is the last link in the chain of this wretched, degraded man's infamy. To bring his aged and infirm mother here to sustain him in his iniquity, and to prove by her that she is kept in the house as a decoy! One word more, and I have done. Remember, gentlemen, you have a duty to perform; the community are looking with more than ordinary interest to your verdict. If you acquit this man, then you necessarily say in the same breath to the rest of the fraternity, "Go, and do likewise?" Zeno Burnham, the king of mock auctioneers, is on trial; dethrone him and his people fall; there is something so mean and contemptible in the surroundings of his miserable business, that the man on trial, if he have left a sense of blush, we would think his face would crimson under the gaze of the people now in this Court.

Judge BARNARD in charging the jury, said: The case was a very simple one. If they were satisfied that Mrs. Stebbins purchased only $300 worth of articles at the house of the prisoner, and that he presented a bill for $2,900, then the obtaining of the $1,000 bond was a continuance of the trick. If they decided that in taking the bond from the door, the prisoner acted contrary to the wishes of Mrs. Stebbins, and with intent to keep it, he was guilty; any receipt to the contrary notwithstanding. He then alluded to charges made by counsel for the prisoner, against the Court, Mayors and Police Captains, of a conspiracy against his person. Such charges were entirely without support. He administered the usual caution as to the duty of protecting innocence on the one hand, and the interests of the community on the other. The jury then retired.

The jury, after an hour's absence, returned with a verdict of "guilty."

At the request of Mr. Holmes, the jury was polled, but each juror answered "yes," with a promptness that left no doubt that they were unanimous.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, moved that the prisoner be sentenced.

Mr. Spencer said he had no doubt whatever that they would obtain a prompt reversal of the verdict. He desired to proceed immediately, so that no delay would occur in setting the verdict aside. He prayed the Court to defer passing sentence at that time, as it would make a grave difference to the prisoner if he was sentenced.

Mr. Hall pressed his motion.

The Judge said that if he had reason to believe there was a chance for a reversal, he would grant a stay of proceedings. He then sentenced Burnham, informing him that he could not see any reason in the evidence to justify the jury in rendering other than the verdict they had given. He sentenced him to confinement with hard labor in the State Prison for two years and six months.

This conviction is regarded as of great importance in the community which it will have, or is expected to have, upon the "Peter Funk" business, so boldly carried on in this City.

Gambling Contracts and Contracts not Assignable.

SUPERIOR COURT—FEB. 15.

Before Justice McCunn and a Jury.

Christopher Tyler vs. *James G. Barrows and others.*—The plaintiff in this action sued on a contract made between the defendants and Fabricotti Brothers, for the delivery of 3,000 barrels of refined petroleum, in bond, deliverable on the following conditions: The buyers were to notify the sellers on the 1st day of July of their intention to receive the first 500 barrels, and on the 15th and 1st days of each month until the whole 3,000 barrels were delivered. In case no notice was given, the buyers agreed to pay to the sellers two dollars per barrel on the several days on which notice should have been given, viz: $1,000 on the 1st and 16th days of July, August and September; and on the 30th of June, the day before this contract matured, it was agreed that Fabricotti Brothers assigned it to a party, and that party assigned it to the present plaintiffs. Both of these assignees on the 1st of July notified the sellers of their intention to take the 500 barrels. Both of these assignees, however, on that day notified the defendants that they were willing to take the 500 barrels, and the sellers replied that they did not know them, that their dealing was with Fabricotti Brothers entirely. On the 2d of July the sellers sent to Fabricotti Brothers and demanded a check for $1,000, because they failed to comply with their contract. On the 5th July Fabricotti Brothers answered, "Under these circumstances we consider our obligation in the matter entirely at an end." The plaintiff continued to give notice on the first and middle of each month that he was ready to receive, but the defendants did not recognise him in the transaction and never received notice from Fabricotti Brothers, the buyers, that they would take it.

At the conclusion of the plaintiff's case, the counsel for the defendants moved for a non-suit on the ground that the buyers had never notified them that they would take the 500 barrels within fifteen days according to contract, and on the further ground that it being a contract of mutual stipulation and covenants it was not assignable without the consent of both the contracting parties; and on the further ground that it was a mere wager, and was therefore contrary to law.

The Judge then said the question was too important and grave to decide on the subject and directed a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed subject to the opinion of the General Term, judgment, however, not to be entered on either side.

R. H. Huntley and W. Fullerton, Esqrs., for plaintiffs; Ex-Judge Dean for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 15.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

James M. Blackwell vs. Peter W. Langley; Joseph Billing, Jr., vs. Joseph Billing, Sr. et al.; (two cases;) Chas. Brink vs. The New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company; Cornelius Vanderbilt vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company. Lewis Roberts vs. Henry White, et al.; motion granted and cause sent to referee to hear and determine.

Elizabeth Thorn vs. Asa S. Mercer et al., in the matter of an injunction against the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company, and Jacob W. Balch vs. the same.

Let the counsel for said Company and the plaintiffs herein appear before me for a settlement of the order in the matter above mentioned on Saturday, Feb. 17, at 11 A. M. JOHN F. GUNN,

J. S. FERGUSON, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 24.

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, A HANDSOME two-story, attic and basement cottage, slightly located in the pleasantest part of the village. Inquire of JOHN F. ELLIS, agent, No. 71 John-st.

A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, completely furnished with modern improvements, for sale cheap. Situated at No. 87 West Washington-place. Apply at No. 71 Robinson-st., or No. 61 West Washington-place.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, 50 HOUSES in good locations, on the line of De Kalb and Fulton avs.; prices from $3,500 to $5,500; terms easy.

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FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY COLUMN house on south side of 126th-st., just below 2d-av., with one or more lots. Apply to G. CHESTERMAN, No. 76 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE,—DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, and farms, at Plainfield, N. J., Westchester County, Long Island, &c. Apply to WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING NO. 34 WEST Twenty-fifth-st., between 5th and 6th avs., price $20,000. For permits to see it, apply to ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

TWO FINE COTTAGES FOR SALE AT Port Richmond, S. I., one hour across the bay from New-York; price $4,000 each. Inquire of C. W. MACGEORGE, No. 488 Broadway.

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FOR SALE.—NO. 196¾ CHURCH-ST., BETWEEN White and Walker sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—ON SIXTH-AV., BROWN-STONE house and store, near 46th-st. Very cheap. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR sale. Call at No. 290 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE.

TENEMENT PROPERTY WANTED IN New-York or Brooklyn, for respectable families. Address R. H. GIBBONS & CO., No. 446 Broome-st., New-York.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY. COCKRILL & SEYMOUR, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Knoxville, Tenn.

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and cheerfully furnished.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—THE subscriber offers for sale the new and tasteful residence, adjacent to his own, containing 12 rooms and kitchen, with cellar under the whole, and hard and soft water in the house. The lot is 100 feet front, the grounds contain five acres, and are planted with choice fruit trees and shrubbery; also contains the well supplied and fine stable and carriage house. Apply on the premises or terms. Apply to GORDON BURNAP, Morristown, or SHERMAN BROTHERS, No. 17 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWNSHIP OF EATontown, N. J., 7 miles from Long Branch, on the line of the Central Railroad, a farm containing a view of Long Island Sound and adjacent country for more than 20 miles. The house is large and in good repair; outbuildings new; also a house in connection with every convenience. The grounds contain over 8 acres and are finely improved; fruit trees of choice varieties and in full bearing; also 2 acres of grape vines. The whole property in perfect order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE ESTATE KNOWN AS Springland, N. J., 1¼ miles from Railway Depot; 12 acres of ground; also 4 acres of black grass meadow; 1 acre of fine garden; 1 acre of orchard. The house is in good repair, and contains all modern improvements; barns, carriage-houses, outhouses, &c. &c. Prospects of the farm that year over $4,000. The farm will be sold with or without the furniture, as may be preferred. Apply to H. C. BOSTWICK, No. 24 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or to DAY, FREDON & CO., No. 121 Broadway, corner Dey-st., Room No. 4, New-York.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop house, No. 74 Lexington-av. For sale, with or without furniture, all in good order, and neatly fitted up by the owner for his own use; also that nice, pretty little home front house, No. 62 East 11th-st., near Lexington-av., for sale; will be sold unfurnished and in good order. For letter to see the houses, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A LARGE house and two acres of land, on Lake-av., 1,000 feet east of North Broadway, and 1¼ miles from railroad and steamboat landing; house contains nine rooms, and basement; is surrounded by fine old shade trees; a good barn, hennery, &c., a large garden, plenty of small fruit. For particulars inquire of WALTER UNDERHILL, Opening of Spencer's road, post-office, Yonkers, or FRANCIS S. MILES, 36 Harrison-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE VERY superior three-story basement and sub-cellar, brownstone house, No. 129 Schermerhorn-st., 25 feet wide; house is handsomely papered, dining-room, halls and bedroom painted in oil, and house finished with all modern improvements; price $20,000, including new mirrors, cornices and elegant gas fixtures. Apply on the premises, or No. 309 Wall-st.

$4,200—FOR SALE—TEN TWO-STORY and basement cottages, containing 6 rooms and sufficient pantry accommodation, substantially built of brick, with large court-yard in front, railing, marble mantels, gas and water; located on Myrtle-av., near Tompkins-av., Brooklyn. Myrtle-av. and Broadway cars from Fulton Ferry, pass the premises. Inquire of JOHN CLARKE, 76 Fourth-st., corner of Myrtle-av.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLING HOUSES, HATter's shop and outbuildings, with lot attached of about three acres, at Millburn, N. J.; the premises will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit; title good; terms easy. Apply on the premises to WILLIAM PETTIGREW or JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 165 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—220 LOTS ON NEWTOWN CREEK, having 1,300 feet front on Flushing Railroad and Newtown Creek, suitable for dwellings and factories; accessible by water, and Brooklyn street-cars running near. Price $150 to $200 per lot. Apply to owner, or to GEORGE W. LEWIS, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A FIRST-class brick house on the corner of Lafayette and Market-sts., No. 1 Lafayette-st., with all modern improvements; built by present owner and always occupied by him; about five minutes' walk from the Market House. For further particulars, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE OF the Harlem River, foot of 126th-st.; house contains 12 rooms, Croton water, gas, baths, &c.; grounds laid out with fruit, flowers and shade trees; also a large brick house and stable adjoins; steamboat landing from Peckslip every hour, and convenient to 2d and 3d av. cars. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NEW BROWN-STONE front house, No. 134 West 52d-st., $11,000; No. 154 West 48th-st., $10,000; No. 141 West 126th-st., $16,000; No. 127 West 125th-st., $12,000; No. 123, 125, 129, 131, 135, 137, 139, and a number of other private and tenement-houses at reasonable prices. Apply to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE FIRSTclass four-story brown-stone house No. 141 Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., within a few minutes' walk of two ferries; house 22x60 feet; lot 100 feet; contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order; price $20,000. Apply to C. J. SPRAGUE, No. 117 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground.

Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HANDSOME FOUR-story English basement houses, Nos. 107 and 111 East 38th-st., with all modern improvements, and commanding a full view of a beautiful lake, the resort of great numbers of families from the City in the Summer-time. A fine stable, with room for 3 horses, can be rented. About 25 acres of land with the mansion. No musquitoes. The whole property will be sold for $7,000. Apply to F A. CHAPMAN, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF DAVID GELSTON, Esq., consisting of a view of the Sound for 60 miles, and beautiful intervening landscape, with 40 acres of finely improved land; the house and outbuildings are in perfect order; 2 fine barns, one 50x60, shaded with evergreens and fine fruit trees; the location is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery; two miles from White Plains depot, Harlem R. R.; 35¼ miles from Rye depot, N. H. R. R. Also, a house and lot on Joseph H. Anderson, Esq., adjoining the above, with 260 acres of land in perfect order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—House, two-story attic and basement, with all modern conveniences, large garden, grapery and extensive outbuildings, with about 15 acres of land; 1 mile from Harlem Bridge, and ten minutes' walk from steamboat landing. This property will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to LEVI HALM, No. 80 William-st., between it and 3 o'clock P. M.

FOUR SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE—One on the Hudson River of 180 acres; large buildings, &c.; price $125 per acre. One of 200 acres, in Rockland Co.; large buildings; price $40,000. One of $16,000. One on Long Island Sound, 140 acres; large house, 50 ft. square, furnished; all stock, crops, &c., $16,000. One of 96 ac res; all stock, crops, &c., $6,000.

A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

$12,000—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A first-class stylish residence, 14 rooms, modern improvements, 1¼ acres of garden, fruit, shade, &c., finely located near the Park; others, variously located, $3,000 to $20,000.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMproved city property.—Fine farm, 60 acres, good buildings, on line of Northern Railroad, New-Jersey, near depot. WM. HENRY MILLER, No. 1 Broadway, Room No. 22.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGHstoop brick house, modern improvements, full depth lot, 20x75, on 9th-st., near Fifth-av., well located for business and dwelling combined; terms easy. Price below the market. Apply to GEORGE HUSSEY, No. 99 William-st.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 17 West 18th-st., recently frescoed throughout, steam furnace, in perfect order. Possession April 1. Others on best streets and avenues, from $15,000 to $55,000. WM. HENRY MILLER, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 22.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A three-story and basement brick house, containing all the modern improvements, within forty minutes' ride from Wall-st. For further particulars apply to S. V. SMITH, No. 306 Broadway.

FOR SALE — THE CHEAPEST STOCK AND dairy farm in market; 200 acres, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood; house 2½ stories, 12 rooms, outbuilding extensive, with fine shade; price $6,000, $2,000 cash. M. DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house on 22d-st., between 6th and 9th avs.; lot 20 feet by half the block; house is in good order, and can be bought at a bargain. For permits apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 6th-av.

FOR SALE—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, AND with everything requisite for housekeeping, a small three-story brick house on 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d-av. Apply to W. L. TYSON, foot of 7th-st., East River.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—NO. 86 10TH-st., near 5th-av.; brick partitions, gymnasium and other conveniences in no other house in the city; fountain and superb magnolias in the garden. Also, furniture if desired. Apply on the premises, 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house on 38th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.; house 20.7x85; lot 96.9; price $20,000. For particulars apply to PHINEAS SMITH, No. 25 Old-st. No house agents need apply.

BARGAINS AT METUCHEN—(ONE HOUR,) 6 fine improved farms, good buildings and fruit; and 4 country seats and 8 houses and lots in the village from $1,000 to $10,000; very cheap.

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FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR sale. Call at No. 290 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES, ADJOINING and connecting, Nos. 16 and 18 East 26th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; one house is 22x100 feet, and the other 22x68, both first-class, four-story, brown-stone fronts, with all the modern improvements; suitable for private dwellings, club-house, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—26 ACRES OF LAND SITUATED in Raritan Valley, N. J., on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 1¼ hours' ride from New-York City; dwelling-house nearly new, farm and tenant houses, with necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

4 lots on 8th-av., west side, corner 110th-st., each 25.2x100.

4 lots on 8th-av., between 8th and Madison avs., each 25.2x100.

2 lots on 82d-st., between 6th and Lexington avs., each 25.2x100.

1 lot on 57th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 25.2x100.4.

Apply to ADAM & HARKNESS, 4 Tryon Row, City Hall-square.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE ADJOINing the Hudson River, west side. Containing about 120 acres; situate near Marlborough Landing, Ulster county, 2 miles from the City of New-Paltz, and 75 miles from the City of New-York. The improvements consist of a large dwelling-house and outbuildings in good order. Also a quantity of fruit, consisting of Antwerp raspberries, 4 or 5 acres of wood, &c. &c. The convenience of this property to the City of New-York renders it desirable for a gentleman's residence; will be sold in one parcel or subdivided; is free of incumbrance and title perfect; most of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For information, call upon D. W. KNAPP, on the premises; Dr. N. DEYO, Newburgh; ROBT. HALLOCK, Jr., No. 239 Canal-st., or J. VAN BUREN, No. 6 Pine-st.

MARLBOROUGH, Feb. 10, 1866.

FOR SALE AT BEVERLY, MASS.—THE Old Burley Estate. The house of brick, three stories, containing two large parlors, dining-room, two kitchens, nine sleeping rooms, with furnace and gas; 2 large two-story shed and outbuildings attached, with hard and cistern under cover; stable and carriage house lately fitted up in good style; about 2½ acres of land in high cultivation, well stocked with choice fruit, pease, apples, grapes, strawberries, &c.

Beverly is upon the sea-shore, just beyond Nahant, an hour's ride by rail from Boston, noted for its healthy position, fine fishing, rides and sea views; much sought as a summer resort by the Bostonian; the house is in good repair, partially furnished ready to occupy; price $12,000.

No. 20 WALL-ST., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of the late E. Romeyn, Orange, situate at Morristown, N. J., about 1¼ miles from Morristown depot; the house is elegant and spacious, containing 12 bedrooms, drawing-room, dining-room, library, &c., and has all modern conveniences and luxury for a large family; an unfailing supply of the finest water is carried, hot and cold, throughout the house; the grounds, graperies, greenhouse, fine stabling and outbuildings are in perfect order, and the whole place, containing about 75 acres, is under the highest state of cultivation, with every variety of choice fruits; it is easily accessible from all parts of New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad, and can be seen at all times. For further particulars, apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or on the premises.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, convenient to railroad depot, containing thirty-four acres, on which there is a large dwelling, carriage-house, gate-house, barn, sheds, ice-house, all in excellent order and recently built of the best materials; the house stands on high ground, commanding an excellent view of the river and adjacent country. The property will be sold with the furniture and horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply on the premises, at WILLIAM KLOCK'S, Sneddensburgh, N. Y., per Hudson River Railroad, or to JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier Hanover Bank.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, situated on the White Plains road, one mile from Mount Vernon, 4 miles from depot; house is 2 acres of land, with fine dwelling, containing 13 rooms above the parlor floor, in first-rate order, with all modern improvements; stable, carriage-house, hennery, ice-house and stabling for six horses, with ice-house and fish-pond, all in good order, with many other conveniences rarely found in the country. For any further information apply to G. VANOSE, No. 123 New-York Avenue, Jamaica, L. I., or at 9 o'clock A. M., or from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF CAPT. S. H. Ackerman, at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, with 6 acres of ground, in front of the house, in the perfect order, handsomely situated and finely shaded; large garden and fruits of all varieties; carriage-house, stable, &c.; also, carriages, harness, sleighs, robes, harness, cows, horse, &c., with part of the furniture and carpets, will be sold with the property. Apply to P. S. BUGLASS, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NOS. 185 THIRD-AVENUE, BY JOHN ARTHUR, the following houses are for sale: One on West 26th-st., near 5th-av., price $7,500; two in 21st-st., $6,000 each; three on 20th-st. from $7,000 to $8,000 each; three on 21st-st., from $7,000 to $8,000; four on 21st-st., from $11,000 to $17,000; three on East 39th-st., $7,500 to $10,000; three on East 35th-st., $7,500 each; three on East 38th-st., from $8,500 to $15,000; six on Harrison Park, from $8,500 to $15,000; also, one on 49th, 50th, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 60th sts.; also in Yorkville, Harlem, Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in the vicinity of this City, situated on the Hudson, about one mile above Yonkers; house has 18 rooms, with gas and water throughout; all necessary outbuildings, plenty of fruit and shade trees; 17 acres of land; rent $1,200 per annum; can be had for less; terms made only to be seen to be appreciated. Apply to GILMAN DUDLEY, on the premises, or to R. S. LUQUER & CO., No. 31 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—MANUFACTURERS AT a bargain—A two-story house, containing nine rooms, gas and water; also, two-story factory in the rear, suitable for any business; good light, gas and water; situated on Classon-av., between Kent-av. and Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. The engine, boiler, shafting, &c., can be purchased if desired

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 16, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera, FRA DIAVOLO; complete cast, including Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss Stockton, Signori Mazzoleni, Bellini, Lorini, Barili, Dubreuil and Muller. Conductor, Carl Bergman.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st., between Court and Clinton sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 16, commencing at 8 o'clock, Farewell Concert of HARRY SANDERSON, assisted by John Prume, and other distinguished artists.

WINTER GARDEN,
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY; Characters by, Edwin Booth, Charles Barron, John Dyott, W. A. Donaldson, C. Kemble Mason, W. S. Andrews, W. F. Burroughs, J. Duell, H. Bland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE ITALIAN WIFE. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, E. Barry, Neil, Nolan, Rendle; Misses Mary Wells, &c., in the cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 16, commencing at 8 o'clock—THE RIVALS; OR, A TRIP TO BATH. Characters by Messrs. Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, E. T. Ringgold, Norton, George Holland, Young, Pope, Rushin; Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon and Mrs. John Sefton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock, WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Characters by Mrs. John Wood, Miss Eliza Newton, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE BEACON and BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST. Characters by Messrs. W. A. Mestayer, Clarke, Pearson and Higgins; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, and the entire strength of the company.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 16, commencing at 7½o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE and LIVE INDIAN. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Keane, T. Johnson, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE and ACTING MAD. Characters By Mr. Frank Drew and the whole company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 16, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE DRUNKARD—JACK'S THE LAD—POUTER'S WEDDING. Characters by Mr. G. C. Boniface, and the entire company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE FAST WOMEN OF MODERN TIMES, THE FELON'S DREAM, JACK SHEPPARD IN FRANCE, and IRELAND AS IT IS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL. The romantic drama of JESSIE GRAY; or, THE CONVICT'S VENGEANCE. Giants, dwarfs, and 100,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 16, commencing at 8 o'clock, ENGLISH STEEPLE-CHASE. THE SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER; Or, SPORTS AND PASTIMES IN FAIRY LAND. THE KNIGHTS OF THE MARDI-GRAS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE LIVE INGIN; LA SONNAMBULAR; HOW ARE YOU GREEN-BACKS. Characters by Dan Bryant, Little Mac, Rollin Howard, Neise Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, &c.

THE STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 Tenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.
THIS DAY, Feb. 16, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Exhibition of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES, by celebrated artists.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Feb. 16—Exhibition of Bierstadt's last work, STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, for the benefit of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton Jan. 31, arrived here yesterday morning with three days later intelligence. With reference to the Reform Bill in England the London Sunday *Gazette* says that the first reading will not be moved until either close upon the adjournment for the Easter recess, or even more probably upon the reassembling of the House after the holidays. The Government has issued another proclamation offering £2,300 for the capture of STEPHENS. An additional seizure of fifty rifles and bayonets has been made at Dundalk. The cattle disease still increases in England. The French Government has published the documents relating to Mexico; they form a supplementary pamphlet to the Yellow Book. The dispatches exchanged between France and the United States were laid before the Corps Legislatif on the 29th. All excitement with regard to the late revolution in Spain appears to have subsided. Great alarm exists on account of the supposed Chilian privateers that have appeared off the coast of Spain. It was rumored that the state of siege in Madrid was to be immediately raised. There is little news of consequence from other parts of the continent.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. BROWN reported the bill reimbursing the State of Missouri for moneys expended for military purposes during the war. It appropriates the sum of $6,775,000. Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill for a railroad from the mouth of the Ohio River to Texas. This bill is an extension of an enactment passed in 1853. Mr. RAMSEY reported a bill for the erection of a bridge accross the Mississippi River at St. Louis. On the question of calling up the Military Peace Establishment Bill and the bill for the admission of Colorado, a debate ensued without action. The Constitutional Amendment being next in order, Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, addressed the Senate in favor of the amendment. The bill to prevent and punish kidnapping was passed, also the bill relinquishing the title to certain lands within the city limits of San Francisco.

In the House the consideration of the bill making provision for supplying the Southern States with postage stamps and stamped envelopes was resumed. Mr. KASSON moved to strike out the second section, which provides that the Postmaster-General may allow five per cent. commission on all sales of stamps and envelopes. Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of the bill as reported. A motion to lay the bill on the table was disagreed to—yeas 80, nays 108. Further consideration of the bill was postponed for a fortnight. Mr. ALLEY reported a bill to amend the postal laws, which authorizes the sale of stamped envelopes at the cost of the stamps, allows dead letters to be returned free, also prepaid letters to be forwarded without additional charge and letters returned to the writers. It also authorizes the transportation of mails by sailing vessels to and from foreign ports at a cost not exceeding sea postage. On resolving itself into a Committee of the Whole, the House proceeded to consider the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the Health Bill was announced from the Assembly with amendments giving the Governor power to appoint Commissioners, and striking out the Police Commissioners. After a long debate the Senate refused to concur by a vote of 19 to 11. In the Assembly the following bills were passed: To confirm the Act of the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York relative to contracts; to increase the Police force in Richmond and certain parts of Kings County; to pay the principal and interest on the Canal debt; the annual Appropriation Bill; to exempt Soldiers' Home from taxation. The bill to incorporate the American Museum Company was lost.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 5th inst. gives the verdict on the Bagdad raid more in detail than the dispatch already received by telegraph. The Court found that the attack was inaugurated and carried out by R. CLAY CRAWFORD, representing himself to be a Major-General in the Liberal Mexican service, assisted by other adventurers; that several U. S. soldiers were seduced into the enterprise by these men, did so without the knowledge or consent of any officer of the United States, and that every means in the power of those in authority was used to prevent the soldiers from engaging in the affair. Our officers employed every precaution to prevent the carrying away or destruction of property, and seized all goods brought across the river. Not only did the officers of our Government discountenance the raid, but refused to help it in any way. The Commission was unable to implicate any United States officer in the affair. At the urgent request of the proper authorities of the Republic of Mexico, troops were sent to Bagdad to preserve order, and their presence alone prevented promiscuous pillaging. In no other way were our officials concerned in affairs at Bagdad.

The United States Senate yesterday confirmed a large number of nominations for civil officers sent in by the President or heretofore appointed by him. Among the names we find HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Collector at Boston; EDWARD A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; DANIEL C. WHITMAN, Deputy Commissioner; HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer at New-York; ISAAC N. ARNOLD, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department; WILLIAM E. CHANDLER and JOHN F. HARTLEY, Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury; JOHN T. MILLER, Collector at San Francisco; and DANIEL W. GOOCH, Naval Officer at Boston.

Later dates from the City of Mexico report important successes of the Imperial forces. The Liberal Generals MUNOZ and ALATORRE have surrendered the City of Papantla, which is about one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Vera Cruz. The Liberals have also been driven out of Michoacan. At Mazatlan and Sinaloa the Liberals were so strongly posted among the mountain fortresses as to resist all the attempts of the French to drive them out. The Mexican Minister at Washington has official news from El Paso to the 20th ult. The French had made no move toward the town; on the other hand, the Juarist forces were about to move against Chihuahua, then occupied by the French.

The Union Caucus of the New-York Legislature last night nominated Ex-Senator BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE for Police Commissioner, in place of Mr. MCMURRAY, whose term expires. The vote in caucus was: For MANIERRE, 69; for Gen. DEVIN, 31; for Inspector DILKS, 5. The election will be held to-day.

The bank at Liberty, Clay County, Mo., was robbed of $72,000 on the 13th inst., and a boy who gave the alarm was shot by the robbers and instantly killed. Being provided with fleet horses the robbers escaped, but three of them were recognized as well-known bushwhackers.

The Newark and New-York Railroad Bill before the New-Jersey Legislature passed the House yesterday by a vote of 31 to 21. The result was received with great applause. The House has also passed the bill ratifying the lease of the Morris and Essex Railroad to the Great Western Railroad.

The schooner *J. H. Caton*, of Norfolk, Va., was wrecked on the 10th inst. on Cape Hatteras, and the captain and crew, eight in number, were lost. The vessel had been sent there to recover the cotton from the steamer *Richmond*, which was wrecked in the same place a few weeks ago.

Shrove Tuesday was celebrated at New-Orleans in a style not surpassed in many years, in the number and splendor of the balls and other kinds of public amusements, and the hosts of people who attended them, or filled the streets to watch the merry makers.

The report that there were two thousand cases of small pox in Buffalo is pronounced incorrect. There have not been over two hundred cases, and the disease is on the decrease.

H. M. PAGE, a resident of Coshocton, was run over by a train on the Erie Railroad yesterday morning, near Coshocton, and almost instantly killed. PAGE was driving a team across the track at the time.

The elections in Herkimer County, N. Y., on Tuesday, resulted in choosing sixteen Union Supervisors and three Democrats—a Democratic loss of two.

An office has been established by the Freedmen's Bureau for the gratuitous collection of the claims of colored soldiers who served during the war.

The first passage of a locomotive over the new bridge at Albany was made yesterday.

LOCAL NEWS.

Shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the interior of the American Theatre, better known as "444" Broadway. Owing to the inflammable nature of the fixtures and the scenery the fire spread with rapidity, so much so that the flames had gained sufficient headway to reach the upper floors of the building familiarly known as the City Assembly Rooms. As soon as the occupants of the stores on the first floor of the building learned that the flames were likely to effect the destruction of their premises, the most energetic exertions were made by them to remove their stock, which they succeeded in doing, with the assistance of the Insurance Patrol and the teams of Adams Express Company. The entire sidewalk on the West side of Broadway, from Grand to Howard streets, was piled high up with miscellaneous merchandise and guarded by the Police. Not withstanding the persistent endeavors of the firemen, the flames spread throughout the entire City Assembly Buildings. About 1 o'clock the roof of the rear building fell, carrying with it all of the floors. The front building remained intact, except the fourth floor, which was burnt out. The Continental Hotel, No. 442, suffered considerably from fire and water, but the loss will be probably covered by the $37,000 insurance. The aggregate loss will not fall far short of $150,000. Two divisions of the Fire Department were on the ground, and their efforts were greatly aided by the Police arrangements, who kept Broadway from Broome to Walker streets, clear from vehicles, and the crowds of curious people well back. Detachments from the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Precincts were on the ground, under the guidance of Capt. WILLIAMSON. Inspector CARPENTER assumed general control. Police Commissioner MCMURRAY and Fire Commissioners PINCKNEY, BOOTH and ARBE were also present. Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND and nearly all the Board of Engineers directed the movements of the firemen.

The trial of Mrs. MATILDA A. MOODY against GEORGE A. OSGOOD, was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice FOSTER. The testimony is concluded, and the counsel for the respective parties will sum up the case this morning. The amount of damages claimed by Mrs. MOODY is $10,000. She claims that she was injured for life by reason of the defendant driving over her with two horses and a sleigh on the 6th of January, 1865, in Eighth-avenue, near its junction with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. The counsel for the plaintiff claims that the defendant, who is a son-in-law of Commodore VANDERBILT, at the time in question kept and drove very fast horses, and that when the accident occurred he was driving his team up the avenue at an unlawful rate of speed. This is denied by the defendant, and the witnesses who testified on his behalf.

The jury in the case of MCDONALD *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company, already reported, yesterday rendered a verdict of $200 for the plaintiff. The latter claimed that, owing to the negligence of the defendant's agents, in running a detached engine down their road in October last, he lost two horses, a wagon and some harness. Plaintiff's son was attempting to drive the team across the track, on a private road, at about One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, when, as the horses and wagon were on the track, the engine struck and demolished them. The son was considerably injured. The question was mainly as to whether the driver was not guilty of negligence. Judge GROSS, in charging the jury, stated to them what the law of the case was, and said the question of negligence as to either party, was one of fact which they were to determine.

Two burglaries were committed during Wednesday night, the first on the premises Nos. 417, 419 and 421 West Thirty-fifth-street, occupied as a silk manufactory by HINEMAN & SILBERMANS, and $2,500 worth of goods carried off. EDWARD KROEMER, a night watchman, was assaulted, and it is feared fatally beaten, by the burglars. No arrests were made. No. 743 Broadway was also entered by burglars, and $1,591 worth of cloths and silks stolen. Officer O'REILLY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, subsequently arrested one of the thieves named JOHN MORGAN, and recovered $279 worth of the stolen property. The prisoner was held for trial.

Some misapprehension it appears exists in relation to the termination of the trial in the case of CHRISTOPHER TYLER *vs.* JAMES G. BARROW et al., tried in the Superior Court, Part I., before Justice MCCUNN, on Wednesday. The disposition made of the case, as we learn from the minutes of the Clerk is, that by direction of the Court, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $19,000, and the Court directed five per cent. extra allowance thereon. This verdict is subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term on a case to be made by the plaintiff; the judgment in the meantime to be suspended.

Yesterday, GEORGE COOLBAUGH, an alleged swindler was taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with contracting a bill to the amount of $1,900 for board, wines and borrowed money, at the Cortlandt-street House, under the specious pretense of being possessed of considerable wealth, which he either neglected to pay or did not mean to pay. The case includes some novel items which develop a very bold and impudent piece of dishonesty. The further examination will take place at the Tombs Police Court to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

In the case of ELIZABETH THORN *vs.* ASA S. MERCER and the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company, for an injunction against the Company, Mr. Justice MCCUNN has rendered his decision at Special Term, refusing an injunction. The same decision in the suit of BALCH *vs.* the same. These cases have been fully reported in our columns. The direction of the Court is that the counsel for the Company and also plaintiff's counsel are to appear before the Justice on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 11 A. M., for the purpose of settling the orders in the two suits mentioned.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. Ordinances forbidding the City Railroad Companies to throw the snow cleaned from their tracks into the street, and directing all cars run over the tracks to carry lights from sunset to sunrise, were laid over. The Corporation Counsel was directed to enjoin the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company from charging more than legal rate of fare—5 cents over their entire line. An appropriation of $5,000 was made for a portait of EX-GOV. MYRON H. CLARK.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judge BARNARD sentenced ZENO BURNHAM, a mock auctioneer, who was found guilty of defrauding Mrs. STEBBINS of a $1,000 bond, to the State Prison for two years and six months. The verdict was generally considered as just, and the sentence of the Court well merited.

The case of BALDWIN and HARPER, which has been on trial in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice CLERKE and a Jury, for the last two days, is not concluded. The Jury were directed when the Court adjourned yesterday, to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

The race between the *Winooski* and *Algonquin* was abandoned on Wednesday night on account of the storm, the *Winooski* being then sixty-five miles ahead of her opponent.

At the sale of Schuylkill coal yesterday, prices were about $1 35 per ton less than was paid for a similar quality of coal two weeks ago.

There was increased strength in the Stock market, and much buoyancy on most of the Railways. Gold ¼ ₱ cent. cheaper, closing 137¾; Exchange, ¼ @¾ higher than on Wednesday.

Business was rather more active yesterday in the principal kinds of Produce and Merchandise. Flour and Grain, Cotton, Lard and Tallow were generally cheaper. New Mess Pork closed higher. Sugars and Coffee were very firm. The freight engagements were checked by the advanced rates asked.

The New French Dispatches Concerning Mexico.

The announcement made by the French Emperor in his speech of the 22d ult., as to the policy he proposes to adopt in regard to the case of Mexico, does not detract from the value or interest of the diplomatic dispatches of DROUYN DE LHUYS, which we received from Europe yesterday, and which are published in our present issue. The dispatches help us, in some measure, to interpret the speech. They throw light upon certain obscure features whose history is of the highest importance.

Glancing for a moment at the dispatch of Dec. 26, we find the Emperor's mouthpiece indulging in commentaries upon the President's message, and controverting the ideas which his Government had given the World reason to entertain, that one of the motives for intervention sprang from dislike of the republican institutions of Mexico, and that it had in it a design hostile to the Government of the United States. He asserts that the rights of France would have been asserted against a Monarchy as well as against a Republic, and that, as for aggression against the United States, or threatening their form of government, nothing could be more foreign to the traditions and principles of the Imperial Government.

But the really important dispatch among those with which we are now favored is that under date of Jan. 9, two weeks prior to the delivery of the Emperor's address before the *Corps Legislatif*. We pass by, in this document, the labored defence of the policy France has pursued toward Mexico during the last four years. It is feeble and stilted in the extreme, and begs the main question in its assumptions that France has only carried out the rights of war, and that the Government of MAXIMILIAN in Mexico was based upon the national will and founded with the assent of the Mexican people. It is unnecessary to controvert such statements at this day, in this country. The American people apprehend both the facts and the principles quite as clearly as M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, and, with this knowledge, will never cease to hold LOUIS NAPOLEON culpable for the course he has heretofore followed in Mexico.

We are more interested in the present purposes and future action of the French Government than in its past policy, and it is with the former that the last half of this dispatch deals.

The announcement of the evacuation of Mexico which the Emperor made in his address of the 22d, is *foreshadowed in the dispatch* of the 9th; but there are some points made in addition to those enunciated in the Imperial address, which enable us to discover what are his expectations as to the policy of our Government in the event of the withdrawal of the French Army.

Firstly, as to the purposes of the French Government. And, before giving the words of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, we may note the fact that he takes the trouble to state twice both what are the Imperial purposes and what are the Emperor's expectations from us; and it may further be noted that in both instances the purpose and the expectation are given in the closest connection. On the one point M. DROUYN DE LHUYS first says:

"As we (France) seek neither an exclusive interest nor the realization of an ambitious idea, our sincerest wish is to hasten as much as possible the time when we shall be able, with security to our fellow-subjects, and dignity to ourselves, to recall what remains in that country of the *corps d'armée* we sent there."

And subsequently, a little further on, he reiterates:

"Under these circumstances we hope that the legitimate object of our expedition will soon be attained, and we are hastening to make arrangements with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN which, while satisfying our interests and our dignity, allow us to consider the part of our army upon Mexican soil at an end. The Emperor has ordered me to write in this sense to his Minister in Mexico."

On the other point, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS first says:

"As I informed you in the dispatch to which Mr. SEWARD'S communication replies, *it depends greatly upon the Federal Government* to facilitate in this respect the accomplishment of its desire"—[that is to say, in reference to the evacuation of Mexico.]

And subsequently, a little further on, he reiterates:

"We return, after that period, [after the evacuation,] to the principle of non-intervention, *and from the moment we accept it as our rule of conduct, our interest and honor require us to demand its equal application by all.* Relying upon the equitable spirit of the Washington Cabinet, we expect from it the assurance that the American people will conform to the law they invoke by maintaining a strict neutrality with regard to Mexico. When you shall have informed me of the resolution of the American Government in this matter, I shall be in a position to acquaint you with the result of our negotiation with the Emperor MAXIMILIAN for the return of our troops."

In more explicit and definite language, the Emperor, before withdrawing his troops from Mexico, desires our Government to agree not to interfere with the existence of the so-called Government of MAXIMILIAN; and if the recognition of the latter is not expressly demanded, such demand is assuredly implied.

This is a point which was not touched upon by the Emperor in his address—whether from motives of policy and propriety, or because he had come to the conclusion not to make recognition the condition precedent to evacuation, is known only to himself.

The Committee of Ways and Means and the Question of Reciprocity.

No intelligent man has ventured to deny the importance of the interests involved in the question of reciprocity. On the contrary, everybody who has approached the question, whether from the protectionist or free trade standpoint, has conceded its magnitude, and the necessity of according to it careful and candid consideration. Mr. Secretary MCCULLOCH, while arraigning the unequal operation of the expiring treaty, and insisting that any future arrangement shall be based upon concurrent legislation as distinguished from treaty stipulations, urges the expediency of definite and timely action. In the same spirit is the subject dealt with by the commission appointed to revise our fiscal system.

The Commissioners point out that during the continuance of the treaty, the commerce between this country and the British provinces has increased more than threefold, until its aggregate annual value exceeds that between this country and any foreign State, with the single exception of Great Britain. Of the treaty as it stands, the Commissioners offer no defence; they declare, indeed—as we endeavored some weeks ago to prove—that its abrogation had become a necessity. But they contend that the reasons in favor of some other arrangement, as well of a commercial as of a fiscal character, are so obvious and cogent that it would be "most impolitic to disregard them." The weight which properly attaches to the statements and suggestions of the report laid before Congress with Mr. MCCULLOCH'S almost unqualified indorsement, justifies the reproduction of so much of this document as shall enable the reader to understand the ground upon which the Commissioners propose to construct our commercial relations with the Provinces:

"It is evident that the necessities of the United States will for many years require the imposition of high rates of taxation on many articles, and that with the production of such articles, free or assessed at low rates of duty in the British Provinces, the enforcement of the excise laws on the borders will be a matter of no little difficulty, annoyance and expense; and under all ordinary conditions a large annual loss of the revenue must inevitably occur. The experience of all the nations of Europe has shown that to attempt to wholly prevent smuggling, under the encouragement of high rates of duty, is an utter impossibility. If, however, such an arrangement can be made with the British Provinces as will insure a nearly or quite complete equalization of duties—excise and customs—it must be apparent that all evasions of the revenue laws by smugglers would instantly come to an end; and that the attainment of the above result would be of immense advantage to the United States in a revenue point of view.

Again, it is also urged that under the existing system the products of American industry subject to high rates of excise, are injuriously brought into competition with similar products of provincial industry, which are subjected to little or no excise, and then admitted into the United States free of duty. That such is the fact cannot be denied, and is itself a reason why the abrogation or modification of the present Reciprocity Treaty has become imperative. But if it were possible to effect such an arrangement with the British Provinces as would allow the imposition of duties equivalent to the American excise on all articles of provincial production passing into the United States, it seems clear that the aforementioned objection would be entirely removed.

As the whole subject, however, is now before Congress for consideration, the Commission do not consider it within their province to submit any specific recommendations, but would content themselves with merely pointing out that, under certain circumstances, conditions of great advantage to the United States, in a revenue point of view, might be secured."

An equalization of customs duties implies the formation of a continental Zollverein, and we apprehend that it were idle to talk of *that*, so long as the Provinces retain their present allegiance. Generally, however, the Provincial delegates recently at Washington, in the memorandum submitted to the House Committee of Ways and Means, propose "to give every facility in their power to prevent illicit trade." With this object in view, they avow a readiness on the part of Canada "to adjust her excise duties upon spirits, beer and tobacco, upon the best revenue standard which may be mutually adopted after full consideration of the subject;" and also "to treat any other articles in the same way," as may be mutually determined upon. The delegates go yet further. Acknowledging the force of the obstacles to a free admission of products springing out of the taxation incident to war, they suggest that the articles now embraced in the free list shall hereafter be admitted, subject to duties equivalent in amount to the internal taxation borne by similar articles produced in this country.

Thus, the proposition submitted by the representatives of the provinces fulfills two of the conditions indicated by the Commissioners appointed by our Government to review the subject of taxation. It provides as far as possible for the repression of smuggling on the northern frontier; and it furnishes a most important source of revenue, to be collected without any addition to existing agencies. The extent of this addition to the revenue may be computed on the basis of a moderate average of duties upon our import trade, which annually amounts to between twenty and thirty millions of dollars. And the desirableness of availing ourselves of such assistance as the authorities of Canada may be enabled to render, may be inferred from the fact lately stated by a Montreal journal, that the value of goods smuggled from that province into this country in 1865, did not fall short of ten millions of dollars.

Simply as a matter of revenue, then, the memorandum presented to the Committee of Ways and Means by the Provincial Delegates covers all that the Secretary of the Treasury is understood to expect, and all that the Revenue Commissioners were able practically to suggest. In addition, it obviates the objection of our producers and capitalists, in reference to the inequality of taxation.

Such a plan would seem on its face to commend itself to the friendly and zealous attention of a committee charged with the task of providing Ways and Means at this critical stage of our financial history. The essential principle at stake—the protection of our industry to the extent of the internal duties it is compelled to pay—being conceded in behalf of the Provinces, all that remains to be considered, at this stage of the question, is the element of revenue. And the plan offered seems to meet this point squarely; firstly, by imposing a wholesome check upon smuggling; secondly, by yielding an addition to our customs income, to an extent important even with the present trade, and certain to be enhanced immensely, on the hypothesis that the future growth of reciprocal trade with the Provinces will at least equal the ratio attained during the past ten years. The expectations entertained in reference to the reception to be given to this proposition by the Committee were the more sanguine and proper, because it had been understood that at the several conferences held by the delegates with the Committee, the latter body represented their main object to be the enhancement of the national revenue. As a stenographic report of these conferences is extant, our remark, if erroneous, admits of easy correction. It comes to us, however, from a source not likely to be misinformed; and, assuming it to be accurate, it renders the subsequent action of the Committee wholly inexplicable.

The Committee did not accept the memorandum submitted to them, either in form or substance. Instead of discussing its terms, and setting forth reasons for their acceptance, rejection or amendment, they drafted the following counter-memorandum, the details of which savor of Japan rather than of Washington:

"In response to the memorandum of the Hon. Mr. GALT and his associates, HON. Mr. SMITH, Hon. Mr. HENRY and Hon. Mr. HOWLAND, the Committee of Ways and Means, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, are prepared to recommend to the House of Representatives, for their adoption, a law providing for the continuance of some of the measures embraced in the Reciprocity Treaty soon to expire, viz.: For the use and privileges as enjoyed now under said treaty in the waters of Lake Michigan, provided the same rights and privileges are conceded to the citizens of the United States by Canada in the waters of the St. Lawrence and its canals as are enjoyed by British subjects, without discrimination as to tolls, and charging rates proportioned to canal distance; also, for the free transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond, under proper regulations, by railroad across the territory of the United States to and from Portland and the Canada line; provided equal privileges shall be conceded to the United States from Windsor or Port Sarnia, or other Western points of departure to Buffalo or Ogdensburgh or any other points eastward, and that the free ports established in the Provinces shall be abolished; also that the bounties now given to American fishermen shall be repealed and duties not higher imposed upon fish than those mentioned in Schedule A, providing that all the right of fishing near the shores existing under the treaty heretofore mentioned shall be granted and conceded by the United States to the Provinces, and by the Provinces to the United States.

It is also further proposed that the following list of articles shall be mutually free, viz.: Burr millstones, unwrought; cotton and linen rags, firewood, grindstones, rough or unfinished; gypsum or plaster, unground.

SCHEDULE A.—Fish—Mackerel, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel; herring, pickled or salted, one dollar per barrel; salmon, two dollars and fifty cents per barrel; shad, two dollars per barrel; all other fish, pickled, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel, provided that any fish in packages other than barrels shall pay in proportion to the rates charged upon similar fish in barrels. All other fish, one-half cent per pound.

As to the duties which will be proposed upon the other articles included in the treaty, the following are submitted, viz.: Animals, living, of all sorts, twenty per cent. ad valorem; apples and garden fruit and vegetables, ten per cent. ad valorem; barley, 15 cents per bushel; beans, except vanila and castor oil, 20 cents per bushel; beef, 1 cent per pound; buckwheat, 10 cents per bushel; butter, 4 cents per pound; cheese, 4 cents per pound; corn, Indian, and oats, 10 cents per bushel; corn meal, Indian, and oatmeal, 15 cents per bushel; coal, bituminous, 50 cents per ton; all other coal, 25 cents per ton; flour, 25 per cent. ad valorem; hams, 2 cents per pound; hay, $1 per ton; hides, ten per cent. ad valorem; lard, 3 cents per pound; lumber, pine, round or log, $1 50 per one thousand feet; pine, sawed or hewn, $2 50 per one thousand feet; planed, tongued and grooved or finished, 25 per cent. ad valorem; spruce and hemlock, sawed or hewn, $1 per one thousand feet; spruce, planed, finished or partly finished, 25 per cent. ad valorem; shingle bolts, 10 per cent. ad valorem; shingles, 20 per cent. ad valorem; all other lumber of black walnut, chestnut, bass, white wood, ash, oak, round, hewn or sawed, 20 per cent. ad valorem; if planed, tongued and grooved, or finished, 25 per cent. ad valorem; ores, ten per cent. ad valorem; peas, 25 cents per bushel; pork, 1 cent per pound; potatoes, 10 cents per bushel; seed, timothy and clover, 20 per cent. ad valorem; trees, plant and shrub, ornamental and fruit, 15 per cent. ad valorem; tallow, 2 cents per pound; wheat, 20 cents per bushel."

It will be observed that the Committee, whose chief aim has been declared to be the protection, and, as far as possible, the improvement of the national revenue, altogether ignore the proposal to adjust the Canadian excise duties on a standard to be agreed upon, and in other respects to prevent illicit trade. Ordinary persons see in these points substantial concessions and advantages. The Committee of Ways and Means, on the other hand, do not deem them worthy of passing notice. The intelligible and easily applied principle which it is proposed to accept to meet the exceptionable circumstances at present existing in this country, is disregarded in the same manner; and in its place we have a schedule of duties which should secure its author the honors and emoluments appertaining to a councillor of State in the enlightened Empire of Japan.

The list of articles which the Committee liberally place upon the free list is a curiosity, considering the circumstance in which it originates, and the parties for whose acceptance it is designed. Let there be no mistake about it. The Committee are prepared to agree that five articles—positively five!—"shall be mutually free.' And these five articles are—what think you? Burr millstones, unwrought; rags, firewood, rough grindstones, gypsum! Of which but one is imported from Canada, and that in small quantities—we mean firewood. His Excellency the Asiatic Tycoon, may profit by this lesson in exclusiveness. On this continent, we fear, it will be laughed at irreverently.

And the duties which the Committee desire for application to other articles have been evidently framed according to the fancy of prohibitionists of the strictest sect. They are ill-assorted, arbitrary, crude, prohibitory. By way of illustration, we have but to refer to the items—wheat, flour, and lumber. While the tax on wheat is to be twenty cents per bushel, that on flour is twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*; and the tax on lumber, though not oppressive for the higher qualities, will exclude the common quality from the market.

On such a basis, it is clear that no negotiation could proceed. And the fair inference from the whole case is, that the Committee purposely, and with a view to some foregone conclusion, desired to break off negotiation and leave the question of reciprocity to its fate.

As the question now stands, therefore, in one month from the present date the trade between this country and the provinces, amounting in 1864 to sixty-eight millions of dollars, will be abruptly thrown into confusion, deranging many important channels of commerce, and adding embarrassment in quarters already suffering from depression. The vocation of the smuggler will be plied more extensively and more profitably than ever. The West will be left to depend for one of its outlets upon the forbearance of a foreign Government. And the Fisheries, now so lucrative to the most hardy class of our population, will be narrowed down to their detriment, at the imminent risk of an international quarrel. The prospect is not a pleasant one, but at this moment there is little likelihood of its improvement.

The Present Aspect of the Health Bill.

The Health Bill has passed the Assembly, as amended there, appointing five Commissioners—three of whom shall be physicians and two laymen—all to be chosen by the Governor. The Police, if we are not misinformed, are to be excluded altogether. The aim and object of this bill are clear, of course, to the eyes of the whole community. The appointees are not to be, first and foremost, sanitarians, or persons interested in sanitary science, or even physicians of the highest position. If such men were sought for the House need not have gone beyond the gentlemen named in the bill. Not even the *Tribune* has ever ventured to assail the character, science or experience of the four medical Commissioners named. Nor is it claimed that they are politicians or conservatives, or opposed to the wing represented by the *Tribune*. No mortal knows what shade of politics they set forth; whether they are for or against negro suffrage; whether they believe that a seceded State is a Territory or a non-existent State, or an alien Commonwealth, or a State whose people are rebellious, or a loyal State unrepresented. Their views on "Mr. WEED" and State affairs are utterly unknown to the community. It is barely possible that being men who have been exceedingly occupied on the practical and medical duties of curing the fearful sanitary evils of this City, and trying to avert the cholera, they have not had time to make up their minds on these refined and metaphysical questions. Their views on smells are definite, whatever they may be on the metaphysical existence of a seceded State; their knowledge of drainage, sewerage, the constitution of the atmosphere, the stimuli to typhus and cholera, the effects on life and death statistics of overcrowding is irreproachable. Whatever may be said of their acquaintance with party cliques in New-York, they are "sound" on the duty of "cleaning the city, whether they are on radicalism or not."

These gentlemen who have no need of these offices, as, to hold them, will require them to give up a far more lucrative practice, but who are actuated by an honorable ambition of serving the public, and showing that American sanitarians can accomplish as much in lessening the death-rate and increasing human life as Mr. SIMON and Dr. LANPESTER, and other eminent medical men, have done in London. These are all to be stricken off from the new Health Board (if the House bill prevail), and men put in (as the *Tribune* frankly confesses) who will bestow more patronage on the clique it represents. The new men will not be, naturally, sanitarians or eminent medical men; their great object will not be to avert the cholera or make the City healthy. Their sanitary duty will be to fill the pockets and add to the votes of a small clique in New-York. The Governor, if he follow the *Tribune*, must put in men for this purpose—not for a sanitary object. If he should not acquiesce in the suggestions of that journal, he could not select better men than those already nominated in the Senate bill. Again, as to the Police: We believe the representations of the *Tribune* utterly unfounded as to the interference of the Commission in party-politics in this city. No commission could have done its practical work as well, and yet be a partisan machine. But even supposing it true, all the new patronage conferred on them would be merely the creation of a new sanitary squad. Thirty or for

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Total Destruction of the City Assembly Rooms and the American Theatre —Loss Over $150,000.

Praiseworthy Efforts of the Firemen and Police.

A Narrow Escape from Death---Arrest of Pickpockets.

The Union Assembly Rooms Also on Fire and Slightly Damaged.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered in rear of the stage belonging to the American Theatre in Broadway, better known as "444." Owing to the combustible nature of the materials in the immediate vicinity of the stage, the flames spread with great rapidity through that portion of the building occupied by the theatre, and in a few minutes the heat and volume of the fire became so great that it spread to the staircase leading into the City Assembly Rooms, situated directly over the theatre. From some unknown cause considerable delay occurred before the alarm was given to the firemen, and when the engines did arrive on the ground the entire rear building was enveloped in flames. Fire Commissioners PINCKNEY, ABBE and BROWN, with Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND and several members of the Board of Engineers, were among the first to arrive, and under the directions of the Chief the several steamers were promptly got to work. In thirty minutes after the first alarm was given, six or seven streams were playing on the interior of the burning building, and the number was soon after increased to fifteen by the arrival of another division of the Fire Department, it having been summoned by telegraph. The chilliness of the air caused the labors of the firemen to be very severe, as the hose soon became stiff with frost. The high wind which prevailed at the time also contributed to the rapid progress of the flames, and before they were successfully checked the entire rear building was destroyed, and the roof and upper floor of the front building were burnt out.

The entire first floor of the building was occupied by the following tenants:

No. 442½, W. SOLOMON, cigar dealer; second floor, Dr. J. BEYAN, dealer in medicines. No. 444 was known as the "American Theatre," ROBERT F. BUTLER, proprietor, extending into the rear building, and occupying the entire ground floor. No. 446, T. D. BANVARD, jeweler. No. 448, M. EISEMAN, dealer in boots and shoes. No. 448½, S. W. CLARK, grocer. No. 450, HOOKER, STONE & Co., dealers in hats, caps and straw goods. Their store extended to Crosby-street. The basement of No. 45[illegible] was occupied by P. J. JETTER, as a barber-shop. When the fire had gained such headway that it was evident the entire building would be destroyed, the occupants of these several premises commenced moving out their stock of goods, and with the assistance of the Insurance Patrol, the Police and several teams belonging to the Adams' Express Company, which were waiting for goods at the branch office in Grand-street, they succeeded in removing nearly everything but the fixtures. The greater part of these goods were piled up in the west side of Broadway, and occupied nearly the whole sidewalk from Grand to Howard street. The flames gained an entrance into the Continental Hotel, No. 442, and to a five-story brick extension building, in rear of No. 450. In both cases the flames were soon extinguished, causing only slight damage.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Various statements were made regarding the actual cause of the fire, but it is understood that the flames were discovered in the green-room of the theatre, and it is presumed that they were caused by the stove-pipe becoming detached, thereby drop ping some sparks. A number of ballet girls in the green-room, going through a rehearsal, saw the light made by the flames and called upon Mr. HOLMES, one of the company attached to the establishment, who, as soon as he learned the fact, ran up stairs to the property-room, and found a bureau near the stove or fire. He endeavored to extinguish the flames without success, and was assisted by other members of the company. They then tried to attach a length of hose to the hydrant placed in front of the stage, but found that it would not fit, and in attempting to save the theatre was abandoned. The performers then rushed to the dressing-rooms, with the intention of rescuing their wardrobes, but the smoke was so dense and the heat so overpowering that they were compelled to beat a hasty retreat. Up stairs in the ball-room some women were busy cleaning the floor, in anticipation of the Seventy-ninth Regiment ball, which was intended to come off in the evening. They were startled by perceiving smoke issuing from between the boards in the floor, and they at first attempted to put out the flames that soon after burst through, but were also compelled to retreat before their rapid progress.

THE VARIOUS LOSSES.

The building was owned by EDWARD MATTHEWS, who purchased from the executors of the Miller estate. His loss is estimated at $75,000; insured for $70,000 on the building, and $10,000 on the rents, in the following companies:

Home, of New-Haven, $10,000; New-England, of Hartford, $7,500; Indemnity, of New-York, $6,000; Brevoort, of New-York, $5,000; Morris, of New-York, $5,000. Commonwealth, of New-York, $5,000; Merchants, of New-York, $5,000; Kings County, of Brooklyn, $5,000; Atlantic, of Providence, $5,000; Dirigo, of Portland, Me., $5,000. City, of Hartford, $4,000; Charter Oak, of Hartford, $4,000; Astor, of New-York, $3,000; Northwestern, Oswego, $3,000; Relief, of New-York, $2,500; Firemen's Trust, of Brooklyn, $2,500.

The City Assembly rooms have now been burned down three times, being totally destroyed in December, 1854, and rebuilt in their present form by the late GEORGE W. MILLER, in the following year. They were well known from the fact that the ball room was one of the largest in the city, and was extensively patronized throughout the year for the purpose of giving balls and concerts and holding charitable or Church fairs.

The American Theatre was leased by ROBERT F. BUTLER, whose loss will not fall short of $20,000. Insured for $10,000 in different companies of this city. Among the members of the company in the employ of Mr. BUTLER considerable loss was sustained by their wardrobes being burned. CHARLEY WHITE lost wardrobe worth $1,000, and the manuscript of his *History of Negro Minstrelsy*, which he was preparing for the Press. JAMES WAMBOLD lost a $1,200 wardrobe and some musical instruments; THOMPSON & KERR, $1,500; BILLY HOLMES, $200; while thirteen ba let-girls lost wearing apparel amounting to about $500. There were thirty persons regularly attached to the theatre, who are now thrown out of employment. Mr. BUTLER, however, intends to resume buiness as soon as he can find a suitable locality.

The ball-room and offices were leased by GEO. ALKER, who also occupied a portion of the building as a dwelling. His loss is estimated at $3 000. Insured for $2,500 in the Peoples Insurance Company. The Assembly rooms were engaged for nearly every night of the ensuing six weeks, causing a prospective loss of about $3,000.

W. SOLOMON, who occupied No. 442½ as a segar-store, lost $700. Insured for $1,500 in the Humboldt and $1,500 in the Croton Insurance Companies.

Dr. JOHN BEYAN, occupying the second floor of No. 442½, suffered a loss of $200. No insurance.

T. D. BANVARD, who occupied No. 446 as a "one dollar" jewelry-store, lost $200. No insurance.

M. EISEMAN occupied No. 448 as a boot and shoe store, suffered a loss of $10,000 on his stock and fixtures. Insured for $6,000 in the Central Park and other companies.

S. W. CLARK who occupied No. 448½ as a grocery and liquor store, had his premises and stock of goods damaged to the extent of $800. Insured for $2,500 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

HOOKER, STONE & Co., occupying No. 450 as a hat and cap store, suffered a loss of $15,000. Fully insured.

P. J. JETTER, barber, occupying basement of No. 450. Loss $200. Insured for $2,000 in the Hamilton Insurance Company.

ISABELLE LEE, occupying No. 12 Crosby-street, had her furniture damaged to the extent of $200. Fully insured.

A. SEYFFERT, who occupied No. 14 Crosby-street, as a dwelling, los. $200. Insured for $3,000 in the Germania.

The Continental Hotel, No. 442 Broadway, Messrs. JOHN C. CURRIER & Co., proprietors, is considerably damaged by fire and water. Loss about $10,000, on furniture, fixtures, and building. Insured for $37,000, as follows: $5.000 in the Indemnity, and $4,000 each in the Park, Pacific, Commonwealth, New-York, Peoples, Baltic, Brevoort, and Star Companies.

THE EFFORTS OF THE FIREMEN

were most praiseworthy, and the success and celerity of their movements fully proved the great value of the new paid system. Nearly all the down-town companies were called out during the progress of the fire, and as soon as they arrived on the ground each steamer was at once assigned a position by the Engineers present. There was no confusion or clamor, but each man proceeded to duty in regular order and with directness and precision. The Chief Engineer appeared ubiquitous and was ably seconded by Engineers PERLEY, ORR, BATES, RHODES, SULLIVAN and EVERETT, while the three Commissioners present busied themselves in dragging a line of hose and put on a stream of water. There were three first-class Amoskeag steam engines on the ground, and they performed good service. Two lines of hose were carried over the adjoining building, No. 453 Broadway, and the water forced through them thrown directly upon the burning building. At 1 P. M. the roof of the rear building fell with a sudden crash, carrying with it the floor of the ball room. Owing to the fact that a brick party-wall stood between the front and rear buildings the flames did not effect any material damage to the building fronting in Broadway.

The front of the Assembly buildings remains standing, and the fire was kept from the first floor and basement. The interior of the upper floors, together with nearly all the furniture, is totally destroyed. During the afternoon the appearance of the block was peculiar, as the spray from the ever-playing streams coated the entire front of the buildings with a sheet of ice, diversified in every possible way by fringes of icicles. The occupants of stores on the opposite side of Broadway were compelled to close their premises, travel being suspended for the time, and the pavement occupied by the rescued goods.

The police arrangements were admirable. Inspector DANIEL CARPENTER arrived at an early hour and assumed the chief command. Detachments from the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-eighth Precincts, were ordered out by telegraph from Headquarters, and their movements were under the guidance of Capts. WILLIAMSON, PETTY, JOURDAN, JAMESON, MILLS and DICKSON. Nearly 300 patrolmen were on duty. In order to give the firemen complete control of the premises on fire and the adjoining buildings, no vehicles were allowed in Broadway between Broome and Walker streets, and the ever-pressing crowds were kept out of Crosby-street and Broadway, between Grand and Howard, while both these cross streets were kept clear of unauthorized persons. By these means the firemen had easy and unhindered entrance to, and command of the entire block in which the fire was centered. No doubt the presence of so large a body of the police prevented the destruction of a large amount of property, and prevented the thieves who regularly congregate at such places from carrying off the movable goods. In the kitchen of the Continental Hotel, where the firemen were being refreshed with hot coffee, a young man was found by the police brandishing a club, and telling every one that he was employed there. On inquiring of one of the proprietors his statement was found to be false and he was ignominiously ejected from the premises.

INCIDENTS.

Several of the firemen ascended to the top of the building during the first hour, and in order to get at the fire beneath them ripped up a large part of the tin roof on the south end of the edifice, throwing it off into Crosby-street. As the tin roof was tumbling over the eaves, Mr. H. N. LAWRENCE, one of the actors at the American Theatre, came out of the burning building, and started to cross the street. He was warned of his danger, but did not understand, when the sheet of tin fell to the ground near him with great force. Fortunately for Mr. LAWRENCE, the sheet of tin parted with the largest part falling in front of him and the remainder behind—the latter grazing him on the shoulder. His hat was knocked off, and his coat was torn in several places by the falling tin; but he did not appear to have sustained any injury other than a slight bruise on the shoulder.

During the progress of the fire Officer CHAPMAN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, saw a boy run across Broadway with a gold watch and chain in his hand. He pursued and arrested the boy, picking up the watch as it was dropped by him. On examination the hook by which it was fastened to the owner's vest was found to have been wrenched off. The boy was taken to the Station-house in Mercer-street, where he gave the name of JOSEPH CLARK, and is now held to await the identification of the watch by the owner.

Several other pickpockets were arrested by the Detective Police, a large number of whom were on the ground. They were locked up at Headquarters, and the property found in their possession held for identification.

The Fulton Ferry and Bleecker-street line of cars were compelled to stop running during the afternoon, and it was not until a late hour that the cars resumed their regular trips.

ANOTHER BALL ROOM NARROWLY ESCAPES DESTRUCTION—TWO MEN SEVERELY BURNED.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the Union Assembly Rooms, formerly known as the "Major's Ball Room," situated in Elizabeth-street, near Grand, but it was soon extinguished through the efforts of the proprietor and one or two others. Some disarrangement of the gas mains leading into the building caused an investigation to be made by a gas man named SPATZ, who accidentally broke open the pipes, and the escaping gas became ignited. The workman bravely endeavored to put out the flames, but was very severely burned in the attempt. Mr. MULLER, the proprietor, hearing an alarm, rushed down stairs into the cellar and added his efforts to those of SPATZ, being also seriously scorched by the buring gas. Their united endeavors were, however, successful, and the building was saved from material injury.

BALL OF THE LIEDERKRANZ.

The Procession—The Decorations—The People—The Masks—The Gay Carnival.

The annual masquerade ball of the Liederkranz Society was given last night at the Academy of Music with entire success. For many years this festival has been held in high favor by the best of our people, the purchasers of tickets being found in every circle of art and literature, bound by no national ties, confined by no hamperings of prejudice. The Assembly Rooms have heretofore been found large enough to accommodate the guests, but it was deemed prudent this year to secure the Academy, whose opportunities for decoration are so much greater than those of any other hall; the inference was correct, and the step fully justified by the result. Days before the ball the tickets sold at a ridiculously large price, and had a few days of grace been added, $100 would in many cases have been cheerfully paid.

THE DECORATIONS.

What cheerful son of perdition devised the decorations of the Academy we do not know. His genius savors of the lower regions, his handiwork gives one a foresense of the infernal, his tastes are Gorgonic, sulphuric, smoky and horrible. Standing in the centre of the room, beneath the concave of a golden network, whose composition was doubtless expensive—it certainly was peculiar—we seemed not far from the court of Hades. Great green, gaudy gods of the caryatidal genus scowled fiercely upon us; heavy plaster heads and busts of rough and bearded giants looked eager to fall upon us; scorpions, dragons, fireflies, wizards and witches chased each other in tapestried route around the circle's front; little slim-bodied boys, with heads uncomfortably large; gauzy-winged wasps and black-backed beetles hopped briskly on prepared strings; grotesque shapes compounded of men and beasts sat with stupid stare on high-perched thrones; huge green boxes bore up bravely under trees laden with gorgeous flowers; faces, such as little children whose stomachs are overburdened with mince pie dream of, leered at us from the dress boxes; crimson-tailed devils danced along the front of the amphitheatre; flowers green, red and orange perfumed the air, while the colors of the country twined gracefully with the beautiful banner of the Leiderkranz, and far at the rear dropped Calzo's beautiful representation of the tropical delights, which on occasion permit ZUCCHI and MAZZOLINI to disport with metaphorical warmth in the antics of Pickwician devotion. The intent was doubtless to give one an idea of Pandemonium, and the idea was certainly given. The expense of decorating the hall was very great, much greater than that of the Arion, but while we are disposed to see everything in the rosiest light, it seems as though the extra money might better have been spent on decorations of an airier nature. The Academy was oppressively gorgeous. Its rainbow appearance was overwhelming. Its tropical outbursts were just a touch beyond endurance. And yet it was very beautiful, singularly attractive, eminently triumphant—of its school.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession entered the hall about 11:30, and was greeted with shouts of laughter. The following descriptive "stick-full" was prepared with especial view to cachination by a cultured member of the New-York Press:

This is what you have all come to see, if you only knew it. The first inventor has thus feelingly described it:

Ship ahoy! A delegation from the German Indian village of Hoboken. This village prides itself upon its navy of ferry-boats. But navigation is not the only ambition of the brave and and adventurous tribe. They have chartered the very fleet (4 miles an hour) steamer *James Watt*. The hour of starting named was 7 o'clock. If the vessel does not stop too often on the voyage, the Jersey Embassy may arrive by 10. The fearless navigators consist of a band of Foreign Pipers, whose performances on the hand organ and other sweet-tuned instruments will, it is thought, afford a valuable example to the Society of Protective Catgut Scrapers. They are open to an engagement, either at the opera or in the One Hundred and Tenth-street department. Hoping that they may get it, we will permit them to "move on," and make room for one or two more inside. And

Now will Terpsichore appear
And "Go it, while she's young;"
Her dress is rather scanty
But the poor girl means no wrong.

Your gaze will now be arrested by the grand grotesque procession opened by a number of policemen who were rejected for the Broadway Squad, on account of their size.

Enter harlequins, as restless as quicksilver, and who, being perfectly happy themselves, spare no opportunity for making others so—in their way.

Next comes the floor committee, in gorgeous array. N. B.—The greater number of them are twins.

Our detective, who thinks in German what he speaks in English, has discovered that a select party will attend the ball *incognito*. Accordingly he has notified Brother Jonathan, whose capacity for scenting a rat from afar, will enable him to show them up and spoil their little game. Too bad! Isn't it?

Grand triumphal entrance of our Uncle Sam, playing an air especially adapted to the musical ear of Little MAX who comes behind him. MAX can't be permitted to stay long either in Mexico or at the Liederkranz Ball.

Behold his backer! The very common Tater of Cæsar. A sly fox, but he won't find many geese in the American poultry-yard.

Beside old Frenchy is the inventress of the waterfall and of crinoline.

Take heed, way! She is leading that little family arrangement called the Prince Imperial, although

He has no hair on the tip of his chin,
The place where the hair ought to grow.

He is a smart boy. At ten minutes of age he demonstrated how his great Uncle was wrong at Waterloo, and that he ought to have been whipped. Six weeks later he published a dictionary in 98 languages. (The librarian of the Liederkranz has it now in his possession.) He detected the Patent Beer at the first mouthful.

This promising individual has been wholly weaned upon half-and-half. His substitute for a handkerchief may be seen in the shape of a roll of Confederate bonds, sticking out of his pocket.

Now observe a Hollenzollier by his grandma's side. A goodish sort of chap, but who spends all his time on the spree. He thinks that all Germany would be benefitted by wearing the black and white cockade.

This next old party, attended by the "Faithful," and supported on a liter, complains that every one is down upon him. He is said to have come from Rome at the invitation of the owner of Washington Heights, which he thinks a nice place to settle on.

Following him is Signor Sly Money, who contemplates breakfasting on English lion steaks with potato sauce.

Behind him again is a personage whose small reputation has been manufactured from other people's brains. He feels fondly on Sardines. A lady has bagged his moustache for a watch-all. It became him more than it does her. Don't you think so?

You are particularly requested to notice the Head Scenter in the renowned set of shaving, shampooing, and otherwise dressing the British lion, prior to swallowing him whole.

THE BALL.

Of course, the ball was a great success, socially, pecuniarily and artistically. The tickets sold were not so many probably as at the other ball, but the difference made no perceptible space on the floor or in the boxes. One good feature of this and all balls under German management is that the people go early.

If it is announced that music will commence at 9 the majority of the people are on hand at 8¼; they go in for a jolly good time and want all they can get for their money. The dress boxes were filled at an early hour, and the circles were crowded long before the procession moved. The music was thoroughly excellent, and the dancing such as it must necessarily be at such a time and place. Of all the queerities and oddities in the masking line this led the van. We have attended festivals of this sort for many years; professionally we have scanned the harlequins, mountebanks, bears, monks, monkies, squash-heads, long noses, Turks, soldiers, Indians, gymnasts, contortionists, Paul Prys and so on *ad libitum*, but we have never seen such a collection of costumes as were presented at the Academy on this occasion. Our city costumers are entitled to the credit of having furnished the costumes of the evening, and they have made great advances in their line within a year. Several silk and satin dresses were especially noticeable, and three or four velvet dresses were superb.

There were many beautiful children present, who attracted great attention, particularly two lovely cherubs in company with Mrs. Moss, one of whom, it may suffice to say, was a miniature edition of Miss ETTINGE. The boxes fairly flashed with diamonds, and the toilets notable for brilliancy were very numerous.

The supper we have only room to mention. It was excellently well served, sufficient in quantity, and admirable in quality.

The Floor and Reception Committees, modest men who do not wish their names in print, were courteous, attentive and efficient. The ball was a great success, and deservedly so.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Superintendent of the Police, JOHN A. KENNEDY, with gold-headed cane and brass buttoned coat, was present in grand costume. Capt. BRACKETT, of the City Hall Police, managed the outside affairs with skill and tact. The carriages became involved in no embarrassing dead locks, the horses were quiet and the drivers civil—three somewhat remarkable facts. Order inside the building was preserved by Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and his men, without costing them any special effort.

BALL OF COMPANY C, FIRST REGIMENT.—The officers and members of Company C, First Regiment New-York National Guard (Veterans) held their first annual ball last evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery. The ball-room was filled at an early hour by the friends of the Zouaves, and the entire affair was productive of considerable enjoyment to those present. Several of the members appeared in the showy uniform of the regiment, and attracted much attention.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark and New-York Railroad Bill Passed.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 15.

The Newark and New-York Railroad Bill passed the House this morning by a vote of 31 to 21. The result was received with great applause.

The Morris and Essex and Great Western Railroads.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 15.

The House of Assembly, late last night, after a stubborn fight, passed the bill ratifying the lease of the Morris and Essex Railroad to the Great Western Railroad.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 15—10P. M.

At a late hour last night the supplement to the Morris and Essex Railroad charter, by which the contract with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad is confirmed, passed—41 to 15.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the New-ark and New-York Railroad Bill was passed was lost this afternoon.

VIRGINIA.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Nomination of Judges—Case of Senator Underwood—Adjutant-General to be Elected by the General Assembly.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 15.

Gov. PEIRPOINT sent a communication to the Legislature to-day, recommending three Judges of the Court of Appeals and fifteen Circuit Judges. The nominations are generally approved by the conservative members of the Legislature, but a decided opposition to one or two names was anticipated.

The Committee on Courts in the House of Delegates, to whom was referred the resolution requesting Senator UNDERWOOD to resign, reported a substitute today declaring that his efforts to procure the overthrow of the State government was wholly inconsistent with the duties of his position, and meets unqualified reprobation. The General Assembly took no action.

The House decided to-day that the Adjutant-General of the Commonwealth, heretofore appointed by the Governor, should be elected by the General Assembly.

FORTRESS MONROE NEWS.

Wreck of a Schooner and Loss of Eight Lives—The Norfolk and Portsmouth Ferry Restored to the Owners—Steamers Mustered Out — The Merrimac's Propeller.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 14.

The schooner *J. H. Cator*, of Norfolk, was wrecked last Saturday on Hatteras, and the Captain and all of his crew, eight in number, were lost. The schooner was sent to that vicinity for the purpose of saving cotton from the steamer *Richmond*, wrecked there, it will be remembered, some weeks ago.

The Norfolk and Portsmouth Ferry was yesterday turned over to its owners by Brevet Col. A. P. BLUNT, Assistant Quartermaster, with the proviso that all Government work, such as the carrying of freight, officers, &c., between the two places, is to be done free of charge. The ferry has been in the Government's hands since the evacuation of Norfolk, and has been a source of great expense, the receipts falling far short of the necessary expenditures. The two ferry-boats have been kept in good repair by the Government, and the entire ferry is in better running order than when first taken, some three and a half years ago.

The steamer *Lady Lang*, for a long time past under Government charter, has been discharged from the service, and proceeds to New-York to-morrow.

The steamer *S. O. Pierce* is now the only chartered steamer in this Department, and will in a few days be also discharged from the service.

The propeller of the rebel ram *Merrimac* was weighed at the Norfolk Navy-yard yesterday. It consisted of two flanges and barrel, and netted 19,480 pounds.

The tug *Brandt* sailed last night for Wilmington, N. C.

LOUISIANA.

MARDI-GRAS CELEBRATION.

An Old-Time Joyous Festival—Doings of the Legislature—Election Bills Passed —Another Vetoed—Sale of a Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Mardi-Gras was celebrated here, last evening, in a style not surpassed in many years, in the number and splendor of the balls and other kinds of public amusements, and the hosts of people who attended them or filled the streets to watch the merry masks. It was a jolly, happy carnival, in which unrestrained mirth and reckless joy abounded. Only one act of violence occurred to mar the pleasure of the evening.

The Louisiana Legislature have passed the City Municipal Election Bill almost unanimously.

The Governor to-day vetoed the Parochial Election Bill, on the ground that sufficient notice had not been given for the election. He had the bill in hand nearly wo weeks ago.

The Vicksburgh and Shreveport Railroad has been sold by the Sheriff at Monroe, La., under a mortgage sale. It was bought in for $50,000 by a company composed of the contractors, to whom large debts were due, to whom were joined a number of the old stockholders. The road will be put in running order immediately, from Vicksburgh to Monroe. The railroad from Shreveport to Marshall, Texas, will soon be finished.

The Ouachita River, at Monroe, La., is quite low. Cotton continued to come in there and at Trenton and also at Shreveport.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 15.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Louisiana is now holding its annual communication in this city. The County Lodges are fully represented for the first time in five years.

MISSOURI.

BANK ROBBERY AND MURDER.

The Bank at Liberty Mo., Robbed of $72,000 by Bushwhackers—A Boy Killed for Giving an Alarm.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Thursday, Feb. 15.

The bank at Liberty, Clay County, Mo., was robbed on Tuesday afternoon [illegible] $72,000, under the following circumstances: Twelve men entered the town about 2 o'clock, three of whom guarded the suburbs of the place. The other nine went to the Clay County Savings Association, seven of whom guarded the outside of the building, while the other two entered. They presented cocked revolvers at the heads of Mr. BAIRD, the Cashier, and his son, forced them into a vault, and compelled them to deliver up all the money in the bank. As the robbers were leaving, Mr. BAIRD thrust his head out of the window and gave the alarm. A boy named WYMOON repeated the alarm, and was shot five times and instantly killed. The robbers mounted their horses and escaped. A party of thirty citizens started in pursuit, and fifty more followed yesterday; but at last accounts no captures had been made. The robbers divided the money in Mount Gilead Church, ten miles from Liberty, to enable them to scatter, if necessary. Three of the robbers were recognised as notorious bushwhackers during the war.

PACIFIC COAST.

SANDWICH ISLANDS NEWS.

The United States Ship Lancaster—Loss of the Bark Mustang—The William Tell.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 15.

Honolulu dates to the 27th of January are received.

The United States war ship *Lancaster* was still there. The officers were being extensively *fêted* by the Hawaiian authorities. There is no news of importance.

The Victoria *Chronicle* announces the total loss of the American bark *Mustang*, Jan. 21. She left San Francisco on the 14th.

The ship *William Tell*, reported lost some time since, has entirely gone to pieces.

The Mining Share Market has improved: Savage, $965; Gould and Curry, $1,060; Imperial, $112; Chollar Potosi, $288; Alpha, $260; Crown Point, $900; Yellow Jacket, $365; Hall and Norcross, $970. Legal-tenders, 72⅜.

Movements of Steamers—Trade with Montana—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Feb. 15.

The steamer *America*, from Nicaragua, has arrived with passengers and freight from New-York.

The steamer *Moses Taylor*, of the San Francisco line, sailed for San Juan to-day.

A Portland dispatch says the steamer *Pacific* sailed for this port with $140,000 in treasure. Navigation was not yet open between the Dalles and Umatilla.

The merchants of this city held a meeting last night, to adopt measures to secure Montana trade, claiming the five best routes from this side.

Mining stocks are again stronger: Ophir, $245; Chollar Potosi, $303; Yellow Jacket, $380; Alpha, $255; Hale & Norcross, $986; Crown Point, $901; Gould & Curry, $1,060; Imperial, $433¾. Legal-tenders, 73¾.

The Ship Herald of the Morning Ashore —The Ship Hamlet.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 15.

The ship *Herald of the Morning*, from Shields, with a [illegible] of coal and chemicals, while entering this harbor during a southeast rain storm, last night, got ashore on False Spit, half a mile inside of Boston Light, staving a hole in her bottom. She remains in the same position this morning, ten feet of water in her hold.

A steam-pump and lighters will be sent to her assistance, and she will probably get off after discharging a part of her cargo.

The ship *Hamlet*, ashore on Nauset Beach, was badly shaken up by a violent southeast gale last night, and this morning the sea is breaking over her.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Snow Storms and Cold Weather in the North and West.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 15.—A heavy snow storm prevailed yesterday and last night all over the northwest. The weather is colder than it has been any time this Winter, the thermometer ranging from 15 to 30 degrees below zero. All the roads in Wisconsin and Minnesota are more or less blocked up by snow, and it will take a day or two for the trains to get running again.

LONDON, C. W., Feb. 15.—At sunset the storm had entirely abated. The weather is very cold and sky cloudy.

TORONTO, C. W., Feb. 15.—The weather has been cold with a heavy wind from the northwest all day, but it is now subsiding. Thermometer at 5:30 P. M. 20 degrees above zero.

MONTREAL, Feb. 15—It has been blowing a gale all day. Thermometer at 8 A. M. 17 deg. above, and at 3 P. M. 2 deg. below zero. Barometer 29 deg. 25 min.

QUEBEC, Feb. 15—At sunset the thermometer was 15 deg. above zero. It is snowing lightly. Wind west.

NILES, Mich., Feb. 15—Sky cloudy. Wind west and blowing hard. Thermometer at 5 P. M. 5 deg. below zero.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 15—Wind southwest. Thermometer 2 deg. above zero.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 15—Thermometer 15 deg. above zero.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Feb. 15—Very windy and cold; snow about nine inches deep and drifting.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 15—Snowing at intervals; wind west; thermometer about 10 deg. above.

ST. CLAIR, Mich., Feb. 15—Thermometer at sunset 1 deg. below zero. Wind southwest.

PORT HURON, Mich., Feb. 15—Wind southwest at 7 A. M.; thermometer 6 deg. below; at 5 P. M. thermometer 10 deg. above; the river is still open.

COLDWATER, Mich., Feb. 15, Sunset—Wind northwest; clear; thermometer 6 deg. below.

TOLEDO, Feb. 15—Clear; wind west; thermometer 4½ deg. below. About eight inches of snow.

DETROIT, Feb. 15—Clear; wind fresh from northwest; thermometer about zero.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Thermometer to-night (11 o'clock) 10 deg. above.

SKATING ON THE FIFTH-AVENUE POND.—Maj. OATMAN announces that to-day that the Fifth-avenue Pond is in excellent order for skating. For the accommodation of all who desire to spend the day or part of it on the ice, the pond will be open, and the gallant Major ready to welcome guests to any extent. As the season is fast drawing toward an end, opportunities like that offered to-day are, of course, becoming less frequent. This fact gives additional value to every inch of skating ground, and invests the healthful exercise with renewed charms. If Boreas continues to hold sway for a few hours longer, the skating ponds will be covered by multitudes ringing his praise in accents of joy.

THE WATER-STREET CASUALITY.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN, on the body of JAMES STORRER, the boy who was killed by falling through a hatchway in Water-street, as already reported in the TIMES of yesterday. The jury brought in the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death by an accidental fall down the hatchway of No. 130 Water-street, and we think that the proprietors are censurable for allowing the hatchway to be in an insecure condition."

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT BALL.—In consequence of the destruction of the City Assembly Rooms by fire, the ball of the Seventy-ninth (Highlanders) Regiment, which was to have taken place last night, was postponed until March 1, when it will be held at Irving Hall.

In consequence of the destruction of the City Assembly Rooms by fire, Silentia Lodge No. 198, F. & A. M., will hold their ball in aid of the Hall and Asylum fund at the Everett Rooms, No. 1,296 Broadway, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20.—*[Advertisement.*

Let Your First Attack of Indigestion be the Last.—Rouse the dormant energies of the stomach with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The tone thus imparted it will retain. You will no more be troubled with flatulence, nausea, headache, gnawing pains in the epigastrium, lassitude and intestinal pains and irregularities. The BITTERS are a preventive and panacea for all these difficulties.

Practical Philanthropy.

HELP FOR THE FALLEN—RELIEF FOR THE ERRING. Howard Samaritan Tracts, for Young Men, sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, Howard Sanitary Aid Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy gives immediate relief in all cases of Rheumatism or Neuralgia. Its power is magical, its effect immediate, and it never fails to eradicate every symptom of the disease. Sold by all druggists.

Terwilliger's Improved Salamander Safes.—Also, an assortment of Wilder's, for sale cheap at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, 387 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 639 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-machine and button-hole machine, 625 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

Children often look Pale and Sick, from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. Brown's VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child.

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes epilepsy and sickness.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co. Manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c. Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined. For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 277 Pearl-st., New-York.

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts are carefully prepared from fruits and spices of the best quality, and challenge competition. Their universal success is based upon their merit. Reference is made to the principal purveyors, confectioners and hotels in the United States.

Important Notice.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

A further extension of time for presenting applications for space at the above-named exhibition until the 1st of March next having been arranged, it is desirable, with a view to a well-selected representation of the mechanical inventions of the United States, that the number of applications should be as large as possible; and all engineers, miners, owners of mines, agricultural and mineral producers, inventors and agents, or assignees of inventors are, therefore, respectfully urged to forward to this agency their names and residences, and those of all other parties known to them to be interested in or having control of useful inventions, in order that forms of application may be sent to them.

All applications should be made upon the proper blank forms which are furnished gratuitously by the undersigned, and should be sent to this office before the 1st of March next; but parties whose applications shall be accepted will have until the 1st of December for the delivery of their articles at New-York.

Full printed information, circulars and documents will be furnished by the undersigned to all parties applying therefor, either personally or by letter.

J. C. DERBY,
United States Agent Paris Universal Exposition,
No. 5 Spruce-st. (*Tribune* Buildings) and No. 40 Park-row, (*Times* Building,) New-York.

Booty, Beauty and Utility.

Good boots and shoes, really the best article in the City, selling cheap at BROOKS'. Everything for ladies, misses and boys at reduced prices. No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Booty, Beauty and Utility.

To be found only at BROOKS' boot and shoe emporium, No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Boots and shoes for ladies, gents and children. The largest and cheapest assortment in the city, at reduced prices. E. A. BROOKS, Agt.

Silver Filligree Jewelry.

Just received, Brooches, Ear-rings, Necklaces, &c., at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—the People's Friend—For laundry, bathing and toilet use, becomes extremely hard and unliable to waste. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

3,500 Bricks per hour are made by the NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, which, without a question, is the best brick machine in America. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed. NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BARLIEFF—GASTON.—On Monday, Feb. 12, at Edgewater, Duchess County, N. Y., the residence of Robert Donaldson, uncle of the bride, by Right Rev. Bishop Bayley, of Newark, ROBERT B. BARLIEFF, of Havana, and SUSAN G. GASTON, grand-daughter of the late Judge Gaston, of North Carolina.

☞ Raleigh, N. C., papers please copy.

CAMERON—VIETS.—At Clifton, S. I., on W

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

ALL ISSUES OF

UNITED STATES STOCKS,

INCLUDING

6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
6 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)

BANKERS,

No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest rates.

LIBERAL CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

FOUR PER CENTUM INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES,

which may be checked for without notice.

Collections made promptly on all points.

Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.

Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 21 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Give particular attention to the purchase and sale on commission of all kinds of EXPRESS, RAILROAD and BANK, INSURANCE, CITY RAILROAD and MANUFACTURING STOCKS; CITY, COUNTY, STATE, NATIONAL and other BONDS. Gold and Silver bought and sold. Coupons collected.

REFERENCE.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

SAMUEL B. HARD

BANKER AND BROKER,

No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

Corner New-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c., Bought and sold on Commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 54 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available at all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by

U. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers. No. 35 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 27, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1865:

Premiums marine and inland, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865.....$6,988,146 86
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1866.....2,019,324 73

Total amount of Marine Premiums.....$8,982,471 59

No policies have been issued upon life risks nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865.....$6,764,146 86
Losses paid during the same period.....$3,626,176 45
Returns of premiums and expenses.....$992,341 44

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock.....$4,526,375 00
City, Bank, and other stocks.....3,330,350 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise.....1,261,360 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages.....921,360 00
Dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages, and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at.....144,964 43
Premium notes and bills receivable.....3,283,801 96
Cash in bank, coin.....20,462 00
Cash in bank, United States Treasury Note Currency.....310,551 78

Total amount of assets.....$12,199,975 17

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders or their representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th February next, from which date interest on the amount, as ordered, will cease. All certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of 45 per cent. is declared on the net earned premium of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d of April next.

By order of the board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS, W. H. H. MOORE, JESSE H. COIT, WM. C. PICKERSGILL, LEWIS CURTIS, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, LOWELL HOLBROOK, R. WARREN WESTON, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, ALEX. BARTOW, A. P. PILLOT, WM. E. DODGE, FRED'K. D. TAPPEN, DAVID LANE, JAMES BRICE, LEROY M. WILEY,

WM. STURGIS, HENRY K. BOGERT, JOSHUA J. HENRY, JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR., J. HENRY BURGY, CORNELIUS GRINNELL, B. J. HOWLAND, BENJ. BABCOCK, FLETCHER STRAY, ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR., GORDON W. BURNHAM, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, JAMES LOW, GEO. S. STEPHENSON, WILLIAM H. WEBB.

DANIEL S. MILLER,

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

REAL ESTATE AND MINING BUREAU.

S. HASTINGS GRANT,

No. 70 Broadway, New-York,

Agent for the sale of landed estates, mines, tobacco and cotton lands in Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c., now offers properties of great value, many in fee, with cotton, corn, sugar, wool, copper, lead, iron and coal mines, water power and mineral springs. The fullest information with regard to the above may be obtained through this office.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co. John Torrey, M. D., U. S. Mint.
Messrs. H. K. Jessup & Co. Assay Office.
Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. Messrs. Scribner & Co.
Messrs. A. R. Wetmore & Co. Messrs. Lathrop, Ludington & Hunt, Esq. Wilson G. Hunt, Esq.

FOR SALE.

First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Sacramento Valley Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.
First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Freeport Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.
First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad Bonds.
County Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Eldorado County, payable in gold.
City Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Placerville, payable in gold.
All in the State of California.

Apply to GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.

[SEAL.] FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller.

No. 1,624.

THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY offer for sale $1,250,000 of their First Mortgage Sinking Fund, convertible bonds, due April 1, 1885, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of April and October in each year, being the entire balance of the bonds which the Company is authorized to sell under the provisions of a mortgage to George N. Titus and James D. Fish, Trustees, dated the 1st day of April last over the line of the Company's road, from Chicago, Ill., to Richmond, Ind., 234 miles, with the franchises, equipment and superstructures, and all other present and future acquired property.

The proceeds of these bonds now offered will extinguish the whole existing floating debt of the Company, and provide for the purchase of a large amount of additional rolling stock.

For copy of mortgage and further particulars, apply at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, where subscriptions for the bonds will be received.

Dated New-York, Feb. 13, 1866.

ALL HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, North Carolina, are requested to make themselves known, as soon as possible, to the undersigned, or M. K. JESUP & CO., agents of the company, New-York, with their claims and numbers of bonds held by them respectively, that the company may be able to inform them on matters relating to their interest.

HENRY H. DRANE,
President Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 10 until Feb. 22.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS,
NATIONAL EXPRESS and TRANSPORTATION CO.,
AMERICAN EXPRESS,
ADAMS EXPRESS,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS
STOCKS FOR SALE. Apply to
GEO. C. HENSHAW, No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Quicksilver Mining Company will be held at the Continental Hotel in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. B. RANDOL, Sec.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,

Allow interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on deposits which may be checked for at sight.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities.

Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Collections made promptly on all points.

HENRY W. POTTER.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
(Late Secretary of State.)

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of

UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the

UNITED STATES 7-THIRTY 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest, in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the

REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS

Interest at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

IN GOLD,

Payable semi-annually,

Guaranteed and paid by the

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are issued in sums of $1,000 and upward, to aid in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad, a road, from Sacramento to the California State line, now in process of construction by the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, AUTHORIZED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. AIDED by the STATE GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $350,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and APPLICABLE TO THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE AND DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at or office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH BANKERS.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.,

offers the following dividend-paying Insurance Scrip for investment:

$6,000 Sun Mutual Scrip.
$5,000 New-York Mutual Scrip.
$6,000 Commercial Mutual Scrip.
$6,000 Orient Mutual Scrip.
$1,000 Pacific Mutual Scrip.
$3,000 Union Mutual Scrip.
$2,000 Great Western Scrip.

SUSQUEHANNA SALT WORKS,

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Capital.....$250,000
Shares, each.....25

The Company have paid for their lands, have successfully proved the existence of valuable deposits of salt, and are entirely free from debt. The design of the Company is to at once erect suitable buildings, vats, &c., for the manufacture of salt equal in quality to any in the world, to accomplish which they now offer to capitalists a limited amount of stock which has been set aside for working capital, at the low rate of $25 per share, and which all that will be offered for sale.

Messrs. KRUGLER & WIGGINS, No. 56 Beaver-st., have been appointed sole agents for the sale of the above stock, where all information relative to the prospects and value o. the stock will be cheerfully given.

MANGAM & TALBERMT.

BANKERS,

NO. 40 WALL-ST.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

INTEREST DEPARTMENT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

Schedules of (30) thirty or less Coupons and Three-tenths Coupons, payable Feb. 15 inst., will now be received for examination H. H. ANDROS,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

GRENVILLE WITHROP. EUGENE WITHROP.

GRENVILLE WITHROP & CO.,

EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.

BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.

Offers will be received until the 1st day of March proximo for $350,000 of the Consolidated Sinking Fund Convertible Mortgage Bonds of this company. These bonds are a portion of the $2,000,000, issued for the purpose of providing additional rolling stock required to accommodate the growing business of the company, and for the equipment of the additional road now in course of construction to Omaha, on the Missouri; and the mortgage provides for a further issue of $500,000 more of said bonds ($2,500,000 in all) hereafter, for the same purpose, which issue shall rank equally therewith.

The bonds bear date Jan. 16, 1865, carry seven per cent. interest, payable quarterly in New-York; have fifty years to run, and are secured by a Deed of Trust to Samuel J. Tilden, Esq., upon all the company's lines of road and equipment in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, amounting to about 600 miles of road, more than 100 miles of which are subject to no other mortgage. This mortgage, together with all other liens, amount in the aggregate to only $20,000 per mile upon said roads.

Provision is also made in the mortgage for the absorption, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, of all prior liens into this class of bonds, in the expectation that eventually all the other bonds of the company will be exchanged for these, leaving this class of bonds the only mortgage lien upon the company's entire lines of road.

These bonds are convertible into the preferred stock of the company, at the option of the holder, any time prior to Jan. 1, 1870. For further particulars inquire at the company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. H. BOODY, Agent.

New-York, Feb. 14, 1866.

ROBERT C. FERGUSON, GENERAL agent of the Alsop & Co. Guano, Peru and Valparaiso, Chili, will represent said firm in the United States and Europe, using his own name in the business transactions of the house, for which it will be responsible.

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT and GEORGE F. HOPPIN will be the sole and general partners at Valparaiso, and ROBERT C. FERGUSON at Lima.

Valparaiso, Jan. 1, 1866.

ALSOP & CO.

The business of ALSOP & CO., San Francisco, will be conducted by W. F. BABCOCK and TIBURCIO PARROT, general partners.

ROBERT C. FERGUSON, of No. 42 South-st., New-York, will act as agent for said firm.

R. C. FERGUSON is prepared to make advances on consignments of approved merchandise to Alsop & Co., Valparaiso and Lima, and to Alsop & Co., San Francisco.

No. 42 South-st.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, No. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, New-York, Feb. 14, 1866.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT STOCK.—The Directors of the Central American Transit Company, exercising the right conferred by the charter of the company of increasing the capital, separating the property and business and dividing the stock of the company, offer to the stockholders and to the public, for the purpose of paying the existing liabilities of the company and perfecting their steamship lines, and of improving and operating the transit, 40,000 shares of the Central American Steamship Stock, payable cash, 10 per cent. Feb. 15; 10 per cent. March 15; 10 per cent. April 15; 5 per cent. May 15; 5 per cent. June 15; 5 per cent. July 15, and 5 per cent. Aug. 15.

The subscribers have the right to exchange Central American Transit Stock at par for Central American Steamship Stock at par, any time of payment of instalments, in amounts not to exceed the above-mentioned payments in cash on their respective subscriptions, for the Steamship Stock of the said steamship stock will be issued as exchanges are made.

Scrip certificates will be given on payment of the instalments in cash.

On the 15th August the option of the right to exchange Central American Transit Stock for Central American Steamship Stock will cease.

A prospectus will be ready for delivery at the office of the company, Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, where books of subscription will continue open till the 26th inst. at noon.

WM. H. WEBB, President.

J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its Twenty-fifth Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from the government tax, on the 20th day of February inst. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State National Bank. Utica stockholders at the Oneida National Bank. Syracuse stockholders at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

Oswego, Feb. 8, 1866. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY.—The entire capital stock of the Company is $150,000, all of which has been issued in payment for property purchased by the Company. The amount of indebtedness of the Company does not exceed $150.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

W. H. BREES, President.

CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., F. A. PARSONS,
T. G. ARNOLD, J. G. PLATT,
A. M. LESLEY.

OFFICE OF THE CLYDE COAL AND MINING CO., No. 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Clyde Coal and Mining Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on the 22d day of February, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS H. CANFIELD, Secretary.

GOLD HOOK MINING COMPANY.—THE first annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 113 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock noon. The annual election for nine Trustees will take place between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

R. M. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lehigh and Susquehannah Coal Company will be holden at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on FRIDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

JAMES A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LOAND SCRIP purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 46 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHLY SOUND AND stylish sorrel horse, sixteen hands high, together with a Coupe and Victoria. The gentleman who is leaving for Europe. Address G., Box No. 176 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A KIND HORSE, VERY STYLISH and pleasant driver; sold for want of use. To be seen at the stable of Mr. Thompson, No. 110 East 18th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 142 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital, - - - - $200,000
Assets, - - - - - - 252,000

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on the first day of February, free of government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 2 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend for the month of January of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable on the 20th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst., both days inclusive. AUSTIN BRYDEN, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 128 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1866.

A DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT.

is THIS DAY declared, payable on demand, in cash, to stockholders.

Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. on outstanding scrip, payable 10th March, in cash.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1866. Scrip will be delivered on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY MEYER, Vice-President.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 15, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. cash on the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable on the 12th day of March, 1866, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Broadway, New-York City. Transfer books will close on the 20th inst., and open on the 2d of March.

W. W. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of government tax, and payable to the stockholders at their office, No. 155 Broadway, on and after the 12th inst. Transfer books will be closed until that date.

By order, JAMES HARRISON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EBERVALE COAL COMPANY, ROOM NO. 44, TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of the company.

C. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BENNINGHOFF AND PIT HOLE OIL COMPANY, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York, Feb. 14, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of (2) Two Per Cent for January, payable on the 20th inst. Books will be closed from the 15th to 20th inst., inclusive.

JAMES DEVEAU, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free of government tax payable to stockholders on demand. By order,

RICHARD L. HADDOCK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—BLIVEN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 24 Cliff-st., New-York. The trustees of this company have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 16 to Feb. 19.

F. J. DOMINICK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3d-av., during the erection of their new Banking-house. WILL RECEIVE DEPOSITS DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

W. J. BARNES, Sec. ISAAC T. SMITH, Pres't.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Chartered 1851.

No. 220 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, PETER CUMMING,
Secretary. Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Free from government tax.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Interest, SIX PER CENT. free of tax.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) indorsed "Proposals for Oatmeal Rations," will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, the 19th instant, for supplying OOOKED RATIONS for four months from the 1st of March, 1866, (or for such shorter period as may be required by the Commissary-General of Subsistence,) to all troops in the service, as well as to all other persons properly to be subsisted by the United States Subsistence Department, who may be in New-York at the Battery Barracks, New-York State Soldiers' Home, or elsewhere; or its immediate vicinity, as the service may require.

The rations will consist of three meals each day, of good and wholesome food, and subject to such proper inspection as may be directed by the officer in charge.

The contractor must also furnish the soap and candles that may be required in addition to the Army rations, as follows: Four pounds of soap and one and one-quarter pounds of adamantine candles to each hundred rations.

The bidders must state the price per ration, which price must include all expenses, such as furnishing cooking apparatus, fuel, packing-boxes, transportation of the rations, &c.

All bids must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by the guarantors themselves, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of _____ be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written obligation in the sum of twenty thousand dollars each, with two bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars each, _____

Names of guarantors.]

Bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and business.

They must be present at the opening of the proposals, and be fully prepared and able and willing to sign immediately the contract and bond. Evidence must be shown of the entire responsibility of each surety. Any information that the Commissary-General of Subsistence may deem necessary, and any other than a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it and the guarantors to the penalties of the law.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments to be monthly, in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

FRANCIS P. BERRIER,
Brevet-Major U. S.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Feb. 14, 1866.

TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1866, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the following streets, viz.: 5th-av., from 9th to 14th sts.; 7th-av., from 55th-st. to East River; 49th-st., from 9th to 10th avs.; 44th-st., from Broadway to 9th-av.; and 3d-av., from 109th to 129th sts.

Specifications and blank forms for the proposals can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 8, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M. March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Brt. Col. U. S. Army.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$300 WILL BUY A MANUFACTURING business paying 200 per cent. profit. Sickness the reason for selling. Call for two days at No. 766 3d-av.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A PARTY HAVE A first-class developed Colorado Gold property (500 feet on one vein) which they desire to sell, or part of it for the kind for smelting, as there is a large amount of ore in the vein; assays $403 per ton; 95 per cent. of gold can be easily saved; four-fifths of the property is offered to capitalists, as the owners are willing to work the mine in a legitimate manner. Address LEGITIMATE MINER, Box No. 117 Times Office, New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER (SILENT PREFERred) with not less than $1,000, to engage in a business that pays. The advertiser has the experience, but lacks the means. This is a rare opportunity. For further particulars made known by addressing ENTERPRISE, Station G, with name and address.

A LARGE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE Shop, now doing a profitable business, is offered for sale, as the owner's other engagements are such that he cannot attend to it. This is a chance which is seldom offered. Price $60,000; one-half may remain on mortgage. Address W., Box No. 138 Times Office.

GROCERY FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXtures of a first-class grocery, doing a good business, and located on one of the leading avenues of Brooklyn. The proprietor is about to engage in the wholesale trade, and will make liberal terms with a purchaser. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 25 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—UPWARD OF TWENTY VALuable patents; particulars in our illustrated catalogue. B. RAGWAY, 10 and 12 Park Row, No. 260 Broadway. Branch offices, London, Paris and Melbourne.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR A PATENT RIGHT—$50,000 can be made in a year by an enterprising man. Call on A. HODGMAN, at No. 638 Pearl-st., at 10 o'clock.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL AND business capacity, to join advertiser in manufacturing a very profitable staple article. Inquire No. 241 Broadway, Room No. 5, from 12 to 2 P. M., for three days.

A GOOD MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for sale, or will exchange it for City or suburban property. For particulars, address Box No. 783 New-York Post-office.

OLD RAILROAD IRON.—2,000 TONS IN store and to arrive, for sale by PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & FOST, No. 54 Exchange-place.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana-polis, Indiana, on the 26th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

976 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
282 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
1,246 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
[illegible] sabres, various.
[illegible] bayonets, various.
[illegible] cavalry accoutrements, worn.
1,[illegible] artillery [illegible], worn.
[illegible] infantry accoutrements, worn.
[illegible] knapsacks, worn.
[illegible] miscellaneous articles, worn.
Also, a quantity of condemned clothing, camp equipage, &c.

The above are now at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the Indianapolis Ordnance Agency, No. 41 North-st., Baltimore.

Terms of sale, cash.

JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Ordnance Department.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF OCEAN AND RIVER STEAMERS, TUGS, SCHOONERS, BOATS, &c.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 29, 1866.

The following-named vessels, belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 26th day of February, 1866, at the office of Chief Quartermaster, Lafayette-square, No. 118 Camp-st.:

Steamship "Crescent," registered 1,329 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "St. Mary," registered 1,230 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Clinton," registered 1,160 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Alabama," registered 650 tons.
Steamship "Geo. Peabody," registered 1,019 tons.
Steamship "Conway," registered 458 tons.
Steamship "Planter," registered 500 tons.
Propeller "Certainfish," registered 199 tons.
Propeller "Stanton," registered 180 tons.
Propeller "Perkins," registered 470 tons.
Propeller "Rizer," registered 203 tons.
Propeller "Porter," registered 483 tons.
Propeller "Burnett," registered 200 tons.
Propeller "Alliance," registered 205 tons, iron vessel.
Side-wheel towboat "St. Charles," registered 506 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "W. Hancock," registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Diana," registered 760 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Col. Holcomb," registered 239 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Mustang," registered 178 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Tallahassee," registered 203 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Emma," registered 189 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Col. Benedict," registered 181 tons.
Wheel in recess steamer "Tamaulipas," registered 234 tons, iron vessel.
Wheel in recess steamer "Matamoras," registered 234 tons, iron vessel.
Centre-wheel steamer "Col. Colburn," registered 125 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "Gen. Ransom," registered 104 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "Kepper," registered 270 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Tug "Perry," registered 155 tons.
Tug "Jennie," registered 14 tons.
Tug "Cleveland," registered 27 tons.
Tug "Bella Harlington," registered 35 tons.
Schooner "Electric," registered 147 tons.
Schooner "H. D. Adams," registered 112 tons.
Schooner "Scout," registered 126 tons.
Schooner "Union," registered 98 tons.
Schooner "Winona," registered 117 tons.
Schooner "Annette," registered 135 tons.
Schooner "Highlander," registered 340 tons.
Model barge "Col. Mulligan," registered 120 tons.
Three (3) lighters.
One (1) flatboat.
Ten (10) small boats.
Three (3) barges.
Nine (9) yawls.

A full description of these vessels can be had on application at the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. S. ALLEN, Quartermaster, No. 118 Camp-st., New-Orleans, and most of them can be seen at this port or vicinity.

TERMS.—Cash, in United States currency, or audited transportation vouchers; fifteen (15) per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on bidding off each boat, and the balance to be paid within eight (8) days thereafter.

By order of the Quartermaster

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....Feb. 17, 1868.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDNER.....March 17, 1868.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1868.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin.....$120 00 | Second cabin.....$60 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the convenience of the following:

NOUVEAU MONDE.....3,204 tons.....800-horse power
WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....800-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....800-horse power
EUROPE.....3,204 tons.....800-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.....1,100-horse power
PEREIRE.....1,100-horse power
VILLE DE PARIS.....1,100-horse power

Leaving Pier No. 50 North river.

NOUVEAU MONDE, Capt. DE VALENCY, Friday, Mar 2 (New steamboat steamer) *carrying only extra passengers.*

Semi-monthly departures of the new steamers just commenced will commence in March.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $6 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 56 Broadway.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Motel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,413	Grogan.
ERIN	3,356	Carling.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,456	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,036	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,976	Frowse.
HELVETIA	3,310	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47 North River, as follows:

HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 17
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; their accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $37 currency.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to the office of the Company, No. 37 Broadway.

C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 37 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 26.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 4.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 11.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 18.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 25.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$122 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CONSIGNEES FOR TRIPOLI, AUSTRALASIAN and PALESTINE, are requested to remove at once their goods now lying at their risk of fire and other injury, on the Company's wharf, at Jersey City.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S

Well-known first-class mail steamships, having been thoroughly refitted, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes, will leave Pier No 11 North River, for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on the following THURSDAYS:

ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, CHARLES HOYER, Commander, 23d February.
BALTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, 15th March.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, 12th April.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,600 tons, 1,000-horse power, 26th April.

Prices of passage payable in gold.

First Cabin, $105; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

EUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S steamship ATLANTIC, CHAS. HOYER commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 42 N. R. THURSDAY, 20th Feb., at 12 o'clock M., for Bremen, via Cowes, taking passengers to London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen. First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50, payable in gold or its equivalent. For freight and passage apply to EUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 17
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 21
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 24
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 26

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....95 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....135 | Steerage to Paris.....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $80; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer NORSICA, NORSICA, Commander, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, Feb. 24, and SATURDAY, March 24.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave on March 7.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,

CALLING AT

ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

will dispatch regularly, on the 22d of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 48 North River,

ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.

THIS

SOUTH AMERICA.

E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,

WILL LEAVE

ON THURSDAY, THE 20th OF FEBRUARY.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.

For freight or passage apply to

THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship

EMILY B. SOUDER,

will positively sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,

Apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE of first-class steamships.

The elegant and powerful side-wheel steamship

QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander,

is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, 15th February.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to

ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 26 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for newborn, N. C., and all ports on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 26 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINTAND RICHMOND.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 34, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,

leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday, for ASPINWALL, connecting via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

FEBRUARY.

1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLON.
10th. COSTA RICA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$300 $200 $100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class. Second Class. Third Class.
$175 to $150. $100. $50.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central American Transit Company having placed a new line of steamers on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers

A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,

will dispatch the first-class passenger steamship

SANTIAGO DE CUBA,

JERET H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,

on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.

Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of freight from our points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 54 Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 54 Broadway, upon surrender of bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.—THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEWBERN will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual.

MERCHANDISE FOR ISTHMUS OF PANAMA

Taken at greatly reduced rates.

Shippers will find it to their advantage to examine our tariff.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 54 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT

ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.

First-class steamships, and superior accommodations for passengers.

$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.

The well-known and popular steamship

MARY SANFORD,

WM. LEHEGANG, Commander,

will sail for New-Orleans direct from Pier No. 8 North River, SATURDAY, Feb. 22,

promptly at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin very commodious and elegantly furnished.

First cabin passage

$40 CURRENCY.

Apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

The above low rate includes meals and state-rooms.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORGAN, J. H. STARR, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 P. M., from the company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage, apply to

JAMES HAVEN, Jr., Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship

FUNG SHUEY,

will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office, No. 98 West-st.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.

GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. FLANAGAN, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

H. S. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 88 West-st.

The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow on SATURDAY, Feb. 24.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER.

EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

The favorite side-wheel steamship

SAN JACINTO,

WINSLOW LOVELAND, Commander,

Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North river, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 17, promptly at 3 o'clock.

Freight received daily and handled carefully.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.

SAN SALVADOR follows Feb. 24.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WEEKLY LINE

of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU.....Capt. WM. B. EATON.
NIGHTINGALE.....Capt. WM. B. LEE.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

First cabin passage.....$25 | Deck.....$10

The new and splendid steamship FLAMBEAU leaves on SATURDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 26 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH. PIONEER LINE.

Cabin passage $25. Deck $10.

EVERY THURSDAY.

Landing cargo in Savannah on the following Monday morning.

The new and first-class steamship

W. D. ROATH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Feb. 22.

For freight, at lowest rates, or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to

LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander; LEO, BERRIT, Commander. The VIRGO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.

The first-class steamships

QUAKER CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCURRY.

Succeeding the

ALABAMA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.

The steamer GULF CITY is now receiving freight at Pier No. 23 East River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to

SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 63 South-st.

Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

FOR GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, AND LAVACCA, TEXAS.

The splendid fast-sailing side-wheel steamship LILLIAN, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, is receiving cargo at Pier No. 13 North River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, having the greater part of her cargo engaged. This is her third freight. For which or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.

Bills lading furnished and signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner Cedar-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The new, elegant and very fast A1 steamship

SARAGOSSA,

CROWELL, Master,

will positively sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;

COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,

On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. E. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DRAUGHT, SIDE-wheel steamer, beam engine, suitable for river navigation. Apply to H. P. FARRINGTON, No. 41 Jay-st.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonnaan, of Paris,) No. 500 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after [illegible] Express for Albany and Troy, and Western trains, [illegible] Railroad, 30th-st. and 59th-st. [illegible] Railroad, connecting with [illegible] Express Trains.

10 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 30th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with Express for North and West.

2:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with sleeping-cars for Buffalo and Rochester. Also, at Albany with Express for Montreal. Also, at Troy with morning trains for North and West.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Express for Albany and Troy.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Rochester without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st. via Jersey City Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:30 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, and connects with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1868, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Tom's River, Long Branch &c.

FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 5 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 3, 4:30 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave at Night Express, 6:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:35, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leave Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monroe. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT.

NO. 26 WEST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7TH AVS.

As a medical clairvoyant Madame Rose exceeds all others gifted with this wonderful power; she accurately locates and minutely describes all diseases, the cause, effect and remedy. Many of our most respectable and prominent citizens can testify to her remarkable powers and success in describing and curing the most aggravated, hopeless and desperate cases of dyspepsia, pulmonic affections, rheumatism, &c. Ring the front door bell.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

I can cure in 36 hours any case of falling of the womb, "prolapsus uteri," without respect to age. The remedy, which is external, replaces the womb without pain in its natural position. No exposure, no pessaries or instruments used. References of important cases.

Treatment of every other female complaint, from whatever causes produced. ABRAHAM E. COX, M. D.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 196 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY graduated in the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 15 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other one will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call once. In the special treatment of a much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in one day. Weakness of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary Seminal Emissions, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Impediment, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, by addressing, can have treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 196 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A LOT OF ITALIAN OPERAS FOR SALE cheap. Full vocal and piano score. For particulars address PRESTO, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

MOSES; OR ISRAEL IN EGYPT, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MONDAY, Feb. 19.

EXPRESSES.

MEXICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

For the transportation of mails, merchandise, valuable packages, specie, &c., to all parts of Mexico, by steamers leaving New-York for Vera Cruz on the 8th and 23d of every month.

For particulars, rates of freight, &c., &c., apply at the office of the Mexican Express Company, No. 62 Broadway.

GEO. F. KNORR, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, }
No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. }

THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have made arrangements to extend their express lines, on the 1st of June next, west of the Missouri River to Denver and the mining districts of Colorado, and they will be prepared on the 1st of July next to extend their lines to Utah, Montana and Idaho.

They will also be prepared to give through bills of lading by their dispatch line for heavy freight to the above-named points.

J. A. DIX, President.
FEB. 14, 1868. General Superintendent.

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UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE

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WILL PUBLISH, MARCH 1,

VOLUME XIII.

UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE,

CONTAINING

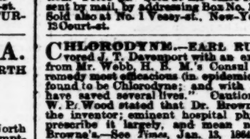
THE LAWS, RESOLUTIONS, PROCLAMATIONS,

TREATIES, &c., PASSED AT THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

CONGRESS.

ROYAL 8VO, LAW SHEEP.

FRANK LESLIE'S



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**

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Dissatisfaction Among Army Officers with the Military Bill.

Large Number of Confirmations by the Senate.

Spirited Debate on Taking Up the Colorado Admission Bill.

Continuation of the Debate on the Amendment.

The Senate Pass the Bill to Punish Kidnapping.

The Bill for the Sale of Postage-Stamps in the South.

A Lively Discussion on Loyalty and Punishing Traitors.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 15.

THE POSTAGE STAMP CREDIT BILL.

The morning hour in the House to-day was entirely occupied with the discussion of the Postage Stamp Credit Bill. The features of the debate were the same as yesterday. The Radicals made an effort to lay the bill on the table, which failed by the decisive vote of 80 yeas to 106 nays. The bill was then postponed for two weeks.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE MILITARY BILL.

There is much dissatisfaction expressed among army officers who have served with distinction in the war, that the Military Bill, as last reported to the Senate, makes no provision for the promotion of any of the officers who sprang from or served with the volunteers. It is well known that a large number of the most valuable officers of the army—men to whom the country is indebted for its preservation—were taken from subordinate position in the regular army, and given promotions in the volunteer service where they won name and distinction, and rendered such valuable service, that to fail to recognise and reward it now by giving them opportunity for promotion, will be doing them gross injustice. A vigorous effort will be made to secure this feature in the reorganization of the army, and it deserves to succeed. The country cannot afford to deny its preservers so small a reward.

IMPORTANT CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Isaac N. Arnold to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-office Department.

Henry C. Van Dyck to be Assistant United States Treasurer at New-York.

John S. Graham to be Assistant Register of the Treasury at Philadelphia.

N. B. Brown to be Assistant Treasurer of the Mint.

Daniel C. Whitman to be Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Wm. E. Chandler and John F. Hartley to be Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury.

Edward A. Rollins to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

To be Collectors of Customs.—Edward Prentiss, New-London, Conn.; Seth W. Macy, Newport, R. I.; William Standley, Marblehead, Mass.; George M. Abell, Frankfort, N. Y.; Joseph Lesnay, Pembina, Minn.; Charles D. Morton, Buffalo, N. Y.; Wickham S. Harris, Sag Harbor, N. Y.; James Brady, Fall River, Mass.; Silas C. Booth, Fairhaven, Mass.; Washington Long, Passamaquoddy, Me.; Alfred Macy, Nantucket, Mass.; Lawrence Grinnell, New-Bedford, Mass.; G. S. Adams, Great Egg Harbor, N. J.; Charles Anthony, Providence, R. I.; Wm. S. Adams, Astoria, Oregon; James H. Bartlett, Little Egg Harbor, N. J.; Hannibal Hamlin, Boston, Mass.; John Youngs, Sandusky, Ohio; James F. Webb, Vienna, Md.; John Vinson, Edgartown, Mass.; Thomas Spring, Plymouth, Mass.; Jeremiah S. Putnam, York, Md.; John W. Inglis, Cape Vincent, N. Y.; David M. Chapin, Oswegatchie, N. Y.; Owen B. Chadbourne, Saco, Maine; Thomas Harmon, Belfast, Maine; Wm. Clapp, Burlington, Vt.; Edward S. Neebly, Bath, Maine; Thomas Wilkins, Erie, Pa.; John T. Miller, San Francisco, Cal.; Erastus Foote, Wiscasset, Maine; Wm. B. Wingate, Bangor, Maine; James F. Babcock, New-Haven, Conn.; Franklin Spaulding, Niagara, N. Y.; Enoch P. Carrier, Newburyport, Mass.; Wilson G. Isbell, Detroit, Mich.; John W. McMath, Michelimackinac, Mich.; Thomas M. Rodney, Wilmington, Del.; Origen Arney, Middletown, Conn.; Seth W. Devereaux, Penobscot, Maine; John L. Boggs, Perth Amboy, N. J.

To be Surveyors of Customs—Reuben Daniels, Ipswich, Mass.; Charles W. Bachelor, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Daniel Arter, Cairo, Ill.; W. L. Mumford, Snow Hill, Md.; Thomas Hombrook, Wheeling, W. Va.; Charles I. Talbot, Portland, Me.; Clark Dunham, Burlington, Iowa; John C. Heenion, Dubuque, Iowa; A. B. Underwood at Boston.

To be Naval Officers—Daniel W. Gooch, Boston; Noah Brooks, San Francisco; George L. Colby, Newburyport, Mass.; Thomas B. Bush, Newport, R. I.; W. Smith Reese, Baltimore.

To be Appraisers—Harper C. Hecks, Baltimore; Ephraim F. Anderson, Baltimore.

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue in Kentucky—Curran C. Smith, Fourth District; William C. Giles, Eighth District; R. M. Hathaway, Second District; James Speed, Fifth District; John J. Anderson, Ninth District.

To be Assessors of Internal Revenue in Kentucky—Samuel L. Blame, Ninth District; William T. Ousley, First District; John R. Glesson, Second District; Edgar Needham, Fifth District; William Spencer, Fourth District; Thomas J. Morrow, Eighth District; William S. Ranken, Sixth District; David S. Goodloe, Seventh District.

United States Marshals—William G. Dickson, for the District of Georgia; Alexander Magruder, of Kentucky, for the District of Florida; John B. Goodloe, of Kentucky, for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

J. S. Baldwin Norton to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New-Mexico.

William T. Lockwood to be Associate Judge for Nebraska.

To be Postmasters—John W. Cummings, Ware, Mass.; Levi Smith, Watertown, Mass.; Thomas S. Bacon, Alexandria, La.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House had up to-day the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, in Committee of the Whole, Hon. T. M. Pomeroy in the Chair. This is the same bill which was lost last year by the Winter Davis amendment. The items of the appropriations had all been thoroughly sifted last year, save a few changes which the Committee found it necessary to make in consequence of the delay. The bill contains a further appropriation of $46,000 for the Executive Mansion, which, with the $30,000 previously appropriated, and the amounts for the greenhouse and other purposes of the building will make a sum total of $90,000, which ought to pay all deficiencies, and put the building in good order. During the consideration of the bill, a letter was read from the Commissioner of Public Buildings with reference to the mutilation of the bronze doors, which he said had occurred soon after they were put in position, and not lately.

With reference to the stands in the hall for the sale of articles, Speaker Colfax said the usage had always been to grant them permission, and he had simply followed the practice of his predecessors, though his own judgment was opposed to allowing them to remain. He hoped the House would order them into the corridors on the lower floor. After much merriment on the subject, Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, being particularly jocose, the House voted to send the hucksters below, and to remove the "monster," the plaster model of the Goddess of Liberty, and the iron fence from the old hall of the House of Representatives, which Congress for several years has been trying to make an art gallery of, but with very indifferent success. Then came the usual quarrel about lighting the streets, and loud complaints because they were not lighted, when it was developed that the limited amount of gaslight on the avenues was the fault of Congress itself, which at the last session permitted the Gas Company to increase the price of gas, but did not increase the appropriation to meet the expense. Consequently the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds has been obliged to economise in order to have any light at all. Congress, be it understood, has exclusive jurisdiction of all matters pertaining to Pennsylvania-avenue and some other streets, and if they are not lighted it is the fault of Congress. The appropriation for lighting Bridge and High streets, the two principal streets of Georgetown, was stricken out, so darkness will reign there. It will be thus seen that it is high time that Congress either relinquished this partial and bungling control of city matters, or else assumed the entire responsibility and management thereof.

OUR MINISTER TO MEXICO.

Hon. L. D. Campbell, recently appointed Minister to Mexico, arrived here to-day from his home in Ohio, and had an interview with the President this evening. Mr. Campbell's visit has no relation to his official position. He visits Washington upon private business, and will return to Ohio in a few days, there to remain until the Senate shall have acted upon his nomination as Minister to the Mexican Republic.

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

In view of the reduction of interest on temporary loans from six to five per cent., the Secretary of the Treasury has directed that Quartermasters' checks of less denomination than $5,000, and army and navy warrants of less than $10,000, shall be cashed on presentation. On all warrants of greater sums than those above named, fifty per cent. shall be paid in cash, and certificates of indebtedness shall be given for the balance. It is hoped this plan will have the effect of bringing certificates of indebtedness to par value.

EXPENSIVE PRESSES.

In the miscellaneous Appropriation Bill which was before the House this afternoon, there is an appropriation of $2,000,000 for expenses in carrying into effect the several acts of Congress authorizing loans and the issue of Treasury notes. This appropriation includes, of course, expenses for the Printing Department, whichwhas thus far struck off bonds, notes, &c., to the amount of $3,900,000,000.

Except about $20,000,000 of this immense amount—done upon the hydrostatic system of printing—the whole work has been executed by machinery that has not cost more than $12,000, while the expenses upon the experimental system of hydrostatic printing to which S. M. Clark, Superintendent of the Printing Department, seems to be irrevocably wedded, has cost the Government nearly a half million dollars. The great bulk of this large sum has been expended in the purchase of the hydrostatic presses, which snap to pieces like pipe-stems, and are carted away like so many corpses by teams of oxen. This project was introduced during the term of Mr. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury; and at the suggestion of the Superintendent of the Printing Bureau, seventy-two hydrostatic presses were purchased at once, at a cost of $2,000 each. They failed, but were increased from time to time until the whole number purchased has reached between two and three hundred. We believe none have been purchased under Mr. McCulloch's administration and he has not directed, nor does he propose to authorize, any expense in further tests. The Committee on Appropriations have, however, endeavored to put a stop to any further experiments of this seemingly played-out system, by introducing a proviso in the Appropriation Bill that no further expenditures shall be made in that way until such experiments shall have been definitely authorized by law and a distinct appropriation made therefor.

THE DUTIES ON PHOTOGRAPHS.

A delegation of leading photographers in the United States are here, asking to be relieved from the payment of any duties on their products in stamps, and to be permitted to pay percentage on monthly sales each month. The Committee on Ways and Means gave them a hearing to-day. Among the delegation are M. B. Brady, B. Gurney and C. D. Fredricks, of New-York, and Allen Gardner, of Washington.

BILL TO PUNISH KIDNAPPING.

The Senate to-day passed the bill to prevent and punish kidnapping, of which I telegraphed a synopsis a few days ago. The bill was suggested by, and has reference to, the reported recent kidnapping of negroes upon the coasts of Florida and Texas, and carrying them to Cuba to be sold as slaves.

THE TAX UPON MILLINERS.

Upon consultation among the Appropriate Congressional Committees, in conjunction with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it has been settled that a reduction will be made in the tax and duties upon milliners and milliners manufactured good. To what extent this reduction will be made the Committees have not yet determined fully, but it will certainly be a liberal decrease.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Among the items in the Post-office Appropriation Bill, reported to-day, are $150,000 for steamship service to Brazil; for such service between San Francisco, Japan and China, $250,000; for overland transportation between Atchison and Folsom, and marine transportation to California, $900,000. The bill also authorizes the Postmaster-General to employ sailing vessels for mail transportation to any foreign port, compensation not exceeding the sea postage accruing on the mails so conveyed.

MR. BOTTS.

Hon. John Minor Botts was before the Committee on Reconstruction to-day.

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

H. R. Pollard, of the suppressed Richmond *Examiner*, was at the President's house this morning endeavoring to obtain permission to resume the publication of his paper.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Heinrich Moser as Consul of Hesse Darmstadt for the State of West Virginia, and Frederick John Cridland Consul of Her Britannic Majesty for the States of Alabama and Florida, to reside at Mobile.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Thursday, Feb. 15.

REIMBURSING STATES.

Mr. Brown reported, without amendment, the bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion. It provides for the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain the amount so expended since Aug. 24, 1861. It contemplates the payment of troops called out by the Governor at the request, order, consent or concurrence of the department commander. It proposes a reduction of the direct tax assessed upon the State from the aggregate allowed. The Commissioner is required to report to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall issue a warrant for such amount as may be due. It appropriates $6,775,000 for payment.

RAILROADS IN ARKANSAS.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to revive and extend the provisions of an act granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Arkansas and Missouri to aid in the construction of a railroad, from a point upon the Ohio River opposite its mouth to Little Creek Rock on the Texas boundary, near Fulton in Arkansas, with branches to Fort Smith and the Mississippi River. Such enactment was made in 1853. This bill proposes to extend the provisions of that act for ten years, and reserves the public lands so granted. It also reserves all lands heretofore granted to the State of Arkansas, for railroad purposes or other internal improvements, which may remain unsold. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

RESOLUTION AGAINST REBEL DEBTS.

Mr. Wade presented the Joint Resolution of the Ohio Legislature against the assumption by the General Government of the war debts of the several States; which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

RIGHTS OF COLORED PERSONS.

Mr. Wade presented a petition from the colored people of Arkansas, asking for political equality with the white race; which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

TAX ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mr. Chandler presented the petition of manufacturers of agricultural implements, asking for a reduction of the excise duties; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

PROTEST FROM THE COLORED DELEGATION.

Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of the colored delegation that recently waited upon the President, protesting against the passage of the pending Constitutional Amendment in relation to representation. It was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

A FEW MORE PETITIONS.

Mr. Trumbull presented a petition for equal rights and the abolition of distinctions on account of color among the soldiers of the United States Army.

INCREASED PAY ASKED FOR.

Mr. Nesmith offered a petition for an increase of the pay of military officers, which was referred to the Military Committee.

BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported a bill for the erection of a bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis.

COLORADO KNOCKING FOR ADMISSION.

Mr. Wilson asked leave to call up the bill to fix the military peace establishment of the United States.

Mr. Stewart wished to call up the bill for the admission of Colorado.

Mr. Conness hoped the latter bill would be taken up. He thought the Army Bill could be postponed for the present.

Mr. Wilson said there was pressing need for action in the Military Bill. There were many regiments of troops in the service who were entitled to their discharge, and ought to be discharged, but could not well be dispensed with until the regular army was increased.

Mr. Sumner was sure the Colorado bill could not be disposed of in the morning hour—it would certainly lead to discussion.

Mr. Stewart thought it was due to the Senators and Representatives elect from Colorado to dispose of this bill as soon as possible.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, appealed to Mr. Wilson to let the Colorado bill come up.

Mr. Wilson said that from what he had learned, he knew the Colorado bill would lead to a fight.

Mr. Lane said the only question in the Colorado bill was the admission of a hundred negroes to the right of suffrage.

Mr. Sumner said it was a great question whether a hundred persons should be shut out from right of suffrage on account of color. It was not a little question, as intimated by Mr. Lane. It might be little to him, but it was a great principle to the country. It was also a question whether Colorado had a population to warrant the admission of two Senators here, to put her on an equality with New-York and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lane said: It does not come with very good grace from the Senator from Massachusetts to say to me that I regard this as a little question; one who has devoted eleven years of his life to the cause of freedmen ought to be secure from such an imputation as that.

Mr. Sumner—I only used the Senator's words.

Mr. Lane—I used no such language.

Mr. Sumner—Then I misunderstood the Senator.

Mr. Lane—I only said the question was as to granting suffrage to a hundred blacks in Colorado, and that question was being discussed day by day. Upon this question, pending before the Senate, let me say to the Senator from Massachusetts that the question of negro suffrage is as important to me as to him. It occupies and absorbs me as much as him. It has occupied me for eleven long years. We may differ, and I presume we will, as to the manner of granting the right, and as to the time of granting it. But as to the great question of giving to any man over twenty-one years of age the right of suffrage in the Union—that question is as important to me as it is to him.

Messrs. Sprague and Grimes spoke of the bill for the increase of the regular army as of more importance to the country than the Colorado bill.

Mr. Stewart demanded the yeas and nays on taking up the military bill, but afterward withdrew the demand, and the Senate voted to take it up.

The bill to establish and fix the peace establishment of the United States, as reported by the Military Committee on Tuesday last, was taken up and read.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The morning hour having expired, the pending Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, on the subject of representation, was taken up.

Mr. Williams, of Oregon, took the floor. He did not believe that the Southern States were in the Union in the sense that New-York was in it, nor out of it in the sense that Canada and Mexico were out of it. The relations that ought to subsist between the Government and the States had been disturbed as regarded the Southern States. He did not say as a matter of fact that all the people of South Carolina were traitors; but a majority of them did secede upon the State Government and make it the mere incorporation of the individual traitors of the State. There were two kinds of treason—political and legal. When Satan was overthrown by force, he attempted to accomplish his object by guile and deceit; and it seemed to him that the rebels of the South, having been beaten by the North on the field of war, were following the example of their great prototype. They were seeking to accomplish under amnesty oaths what they could not do under arms in the field. These States, whether in or out of the Union, were not entitled to the rights and privileges of the other States.

Mr. Stewart asked him whether he thought the State of Tennessee should be included among the States that had forfeited their rights.

Mr. Williams said he would come to that presently. He proceeded to discuss the validity of the secession ordinances. Whether constitutional or not, they were practically in force and had the same effect as if constitutional. A parallel case was the legal-tender law. The constitutionality of that law had been questioned, but still it had furnished means for carrying on the war, just as if there had been no question as to its legality. So with the ordinances of secession. Whether valid or not, they severed for a time the connection between the Government and the States. They were practically operative in those States. And pursuant to them these State Governments were organized into eleven, States which organized a war which made the nation tremble from centre to circumference. Mr. Williams next discussed the alleged obligation of the Government to pay the rebel debt. He denied any such obligation, saying there was no precedent for it, and there would be no justice in it. Commenting on the speeches of Messrs. Johnson and Doolittle he said the lately rebellious States were in the hands of Congress to do just what it thought best for the welfare of the country. He denied that the apportionment of taxes among the Southern States committed Congress to the recognition of their State Governments. Congress had a perfect right to legislate for the suppression of the rebellion and to collect taxes for that purpose. The apportionate bill proved nothing. If it proved that the Southern States had a right to representation now it proved that they had it then. The Senate had repeatedly committed itself against this doctrine. Speaking of the President's policy, he said that from the first President Johnson's action showed that he regarded the Southern States as out of their proper relations with the Federal Government. He did not wish to censure or criticise the President, though he doubted his power to reorganize State Governments as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. He thought there was too much importance in the public mind on the subject of reconstruction. Time had a great deal to accomplish, which time alone would do. It took seven years after the last British flag went down before the Government was formed. And Congress was now being denounced for not admitting the conspirators in the late war to seats in Congress. It was due to the magnitude of the subject to proceed cautiously in this great work. He cordially indorsed the prevailing sentiments of Mr. Sumner's speech; but he did not believe Mr. Sumner's proposition was practicable at the present time. He believed if the negroes were admitted to vote immediately they would be controlled by the whites. He did not believe the negroes of the South were fit to vote now; they must have time to learn. But he hoped the day was not far distant when every man born in America would be endowed with the elective franchise. He obje ted to Mr. Henderson's amendment, because it would prevent the States from excluding Indians from the right of suffrage.

Mr. Henderson said Mr. Williams was mistaken. Indians were not citizens of the United States, and therefore could not vote. They were especially declared not citizens by a law recently passed.

Mr. Williams said the law referred to was liable to be repealed at any time, whereas this was a constitutional amendment designed to be perpetual. Mr. Williams then indorsed the proposition of the Committee on Reconstruction as the best measure before the Senate. In conclusion he referred to the President's policy. He gave him great credit for pure and patriotic motives. But without violating any rule of propriety, he thought he might be allowed to enter an opinion that the President had made a mistake in the unlimited exercise of the pardoning power. The South had not acted in good faith. It had shown hatred and malice and contempt and defiance. It seemed as if there was nothing that would touch the heart of the Southern people except the irresistable power of the Government. It might be well to make an experiment with Tennessee and allow her to be represented in Congress, to see whether loyal men would control the State, and whether the white people would treat the negroes properly. He was sorry to hear the senator from Kentucky (Mr. Guthrie) say the other day that the Freedmen's Bureau bill would lead to a dissolution of the Union. This was the gentleman who reported in the Chicago Convention a resolution declaring the war a failure.

Mr. Guthrie said Mr. Williams misunderstood his remarks. He said the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and Civil Rights Bill were being used to accomplish what the rebels failed to do. As to the Chicago Convention referred to, it had only declared the war a failure up to that time.

Mr. Williams concluded his remarks.

Mr. Henderson took the floor, but said he was not prepared to speak to-day, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

PUNISHMENT OF KIDNAPPING.

Mr. Clark called up the bill to prevent and punish kidnapping, which was passed. It provides that if any person shall kidnap or carry off any negro or mulatto with the intent that he or she shall be sold into slavery; or if any person shall knowingly entice any person to go on board any vessel or to any place with the intent that he or she shall be sold into slavery, the person so offending shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both. The second section punishes the master of any vessel transporting such kidnapped person, and forfeits the vessel.

LAND TITLES RELINQUISHED.

Mr. Harris called up the bill to relinquish the title of the United States to certain lands within the city limits of San Francisco; which was passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then went into Executive Session and afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Kasson, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department for the year ending June 30, 1867, which was made the special order for next Thursday.

TAX AND TARIFF PETITIONS.

Mr. Raymond presented a petition of delegates of photographers of the various sections of the United States, praying for an amendment of the excise laws relating to their business. The petition was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Raymond presented the petition of James Hamilton and fifty other citizens of New-York City, praying for protection to American industry by a tariff on imports.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

POSTAGE-STAMPS AND ENVELOPES IN THE SENATE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on the Post-office and Post-roads, providing that the Postmaster-General may, whenever in his opinion the public service shall require, until June 30, 1868, deposit postage-stamps and stamped envelopes with such persons as he may select, for sale. The persons with whom stamps and stamped envelopes are so deposited shall engage to sell and circulate the same under the instructions of the Postmaster-General, and give bonds in such sum as the Postmaster-General may direct, with one or more sureties, conditioned for the faithful keeping of the stamps and stamped envelopes so intrusted to them, and for the payment to the Post-office Department, in such manner as directed by the Postmaster-General, of the moneys arising from the sale thereof.

The second section provides that the Postmaster-General may allow to such depositaries a commission not exceeding five per centum on all sales of stamps and stamped envelopes. Such persons are to be deemed receivers and custodians of the public money. They shall not sell stamps or stamped envelopes on credit, but shall sell them invariably for coin or United States Treasury notes, at a price not exceeding the price fixed by law. They shall be subject to all the pains, penalties, fines and forfeitures now provided in case of receivers and custodians of public money, and of postmasters and other persons to whom the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes is intrusted.

Mr. Kasson moved to strike out the second section of the bill. The first section he said would accomplish all that was desirable, as there were storekeepers and others who would be glad to make their places of business depositories in view of attracting an increased number of customers.

Mr. Allen did not think that the amendment would improve the bill, the object of which was to enable the people of the South to procure postage-stamps at the current rates, without being compelled to buy them at great expense. The bill was merely for business purposes, and to increase the revenue of the Department. It would do no harm to any individual or section of country. The bill was a measure for the interest of the Government, and in behalf of freedom and humanity. If it were otherwise he would not advocate it. No man appreciated more than himself the danger of any legislation which would bring into this hall those who have never acknowledged their allegiance to the Government, for he had that no men who stood in that position should be intrusted with the power conferred by their admission. But he was in favor of granting all facilities necessary to promote the interests of the great masses of the people of the South. He felt no hostility to these people. As a body, they have suffered everything a people ought to suffer for their transgressions, and while he had nothing but sympathy for these people, as he had pity for all mankind, he felt that those who led the people into rebellion, the leaders, deserve and ought to receive all the torments of the damned.

Several voices here exclaimed "Amen!" "Amen!"

Mr. Allen continuing said: This bill, he repeated, was framed only in the interests of the Government and granted additional mail facilities to all the people of the South.

Mr. Kasson said his proposed amendment met all the objects in the South and elsewhere, while it saved the Government the expense of paying five per centum for the sale of stamps.

Mr. Allen said that the people of the North were supplied now.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, wished to know whether it was proposed to pay five per centum for the sale of the stamps.

Mr. Allen replied in the affirmative, but said that the sale was to be confined to such localities as might be designated by the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Stevens inquired whether it was not intended to give the men of the South, who cannot take the oath required of Postmasters, an opportunity to sell these stamps and get five per centum for doing so.

Mr. Allen replied that the whole object of the bill was to give the people of the South the mail facilities they do not now possess, and cannot have, for the reason assigned by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. There was no disguise about the bill. It was not intended to provide for the sale of stamps outside of the rebel States.

Mr. Hooper asked why the South were not provided with mail facilities.

Mr. Allen replied because the Postmaster-General could not find persons who can take the oath required of postmasters. He wanted the House to understand that it was found impossible to obtain persons to take some of the small post-offices which had heretofore been a matter of accommodation rather than of profit.

Mr. Kelly felt it to be his duty to state in behalf of the loyal people of the South that he thought the gentleman from Massachusetts (Allen) was misguided. There were loyal men in every district of the South, who would take any small office of emolument if the public sentiment around them would permit, and if the Government would protect them in the exercise of their functions. and among them he mentioned a man from North Carolina, who raised the first regiment in that State, and who called upon him last night. That soldier fought with Gen. Butler and with Gen. Banks.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said he was acquainted with the loyal North Carolinian to whom the gentleman alluded. He was chosen by loyal men to represent a district in that State, and after having fought through the war, he came here to find some difference between himself and rebels at the heads of loyal men of this Congress. He asked whether the gentleman officially made any distinction between him and the rebels of North Carolina.

Mr. Kelly replied he had not made any distinction to prostitute the Constitution or his office.

Mr. Allen said he had received numerous letters from all parts of the South, imploring Congress to take some action in order to grant mail facilities.

Mr. Kelly said he wanted to vindicate the loyal men of the South against aspersion.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was disagreed to—30 against 108.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed for two weeks.

ANOTHER POST-OFFICE BILL.

Mr. Alley, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported a bill to amend the Postal Laws, which authorizes the Postmaster-General to sell postage stamped envelopes for newspapers or letters at the value of the stamps impressed upon them, and allows dead letters to be returned free of postage, and prepaid letters to be forwarded at request of the person addressed to another post-office, without additional charge, and also letters indorsed, "to be returned to the writer," shall be free of postage on their return. It also authorizes the transportation of mails by sailing vessels to and from foreign ports, at a cost not exceeding sea postage. The mode of advertising letters is left with the Postmaster-General. The money-order fees are made 10 cents on $30, 25 cents of $40 and 30 cents on $50. The order shall be good for one year.

The consideration of this bill was postponed for two weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Pomeroy in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill. (This measure failed to become a law during the last Session of Congress.) The Clerk having read the clause appropriating forty-six thousand dollars to enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to properly furnish and repair the President's house, when Mr. Stevens explained that heretofore before the incoming of a new administration a certain sum was appropriated for a similar purpose. An item was inserted in the miscellaneous bill, which all know failed to become a law, owing to an amendment made to the bill on motion of Mr. Davis, of Maryland. During the period between Mr. Lincoln's death and the leaving of the White House by Mrs. Lincoln, who was detained there by sickness, the building was left a prey to comers. When President Johnson took possession there was scarcely anything left, spoons, linen, bedding and other articles having been taken away, the house having been open to everybody. The steward was responsible, but had failed in his duty. The family had tried to get along with great economy. Some $15,000 of the former appropriation of $30,000 was anticipated. The sum now proposed was necessary for the purpose indicated.

Mr. Schenck offered an amendment for the removal of the double railing or fence in the old Hall of Representatives, and, after a debate of a humorous character, it was adopted with an amendment also providing for the removal of the hucksters' stands in the halls and corridor.

The bill makes appropriations for coast survey, light-house establishments, surveys, public buildings, etc., and also $30,000 expenses attending the death and funeral of the late President Lincoln.

Mr. Grinnell offered an amendment providing in future purchases of carpets for Government uses they shall be of American manufacture. He said it was time we had become Americanized—domestic carpets were good enough for the servants of the people, and that the members had a poor illustration of foreign carpets under their feet, the purchase of which was a reproach to American industry. This was agreed to—fifty-two against forty.

RECESS.

The committee rose, when the House took a recess till 7:30 o'clock, for speech making only.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Newell commenced a speech on reconstruction of the States, but soon, on account of indisposition, obtained leave to print, and gave the floor.

Mr. Stroude, who favored the immediate admission of the representatives elect from the rebellious States, assumed that a State loyal enough to select a President from in 1864 was sufficiently loyal now to deserve representation by a Senator. Mr. Cooper or Mr. Maynard. He complained that a majority in the House had hitherto done nothing to meet the question on its merits, giving its time instead to legislation for the negro, a score or two constitutional amendments, propositions for negro suffrage, and the establishment of a negro almshouse, to furnish offices to little brigadiers and small lieutenants. He sustained the policy of the President, and declared that the people would support that policy, especially the people of the Middle States, the West and the Border States.

Mr. Defrees argued for the earliest possible settlement of the reconstruction question. He cared nothing for abstract questions. It matters not whether the rebellious States were in or out of the Union. The interests of the whole country required the full restoration of all the States to their perfected rights. Cotton was wanted and would help to pay the national debt. But its production would be decreased by delay in reconstruction, and internal trade was checked by the same cause. He deemed it right to require the States to adopt the amendment passed by the House relative to the basis of representation and perhaps also another securing to the citizens of each State the immunities enjoyed in the others. Then he would admit of the Southern Congressmen elect, allowing every district to stand upon its own merits, admitting only those who could take the iron-clad oath. He held that Tennessee sustained a different relation and should be admitted at once in advance of the other States. He had kept a partial delegation in Congress during the war. A new constitution was adopted which no one could affirm was not republican in form. A State Government was organized. All this was accomplished during the war. He would therefore vote to admit the Tennessee delegation at once, and prove that the majority in Congress was not governed by a captious spirit.

The House adjourned.

Pithole Railroad Open.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Feb. 15.

The Reno *Times* says the Reno Oil Creek and Pithole Railroad is now open to Oil Creek, and commenced hauling oil from McClintockville to-day.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Caucus of Union Senators and Assemblymen—Sharp Debates—Selection of Ex-Senator Benj. F. Manierre for Commissioner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 15.

The Union members of the Senate and Assembly held a joint caucus this evening to nominate a candidate for Police Commissioner to succeed Mr. McMurray.

Senator Folger was called to the chair.

Senator Pierson offered a preamble and resolution stating in substance that the arrangement made in 1864, by which the Police Commission was made nonpartisan was an honorable compromise, and had contributed greatly to the efficiency of the Department, and should not now be departed from.

Mr. Wilber, of Dutchess, and Speaker Tremaine, opposed the resolution, the latter urging that a partisan Commission was the most efficient.

Mr. Goodrich, of Kings, offered a substitute, that he arrangement made in 1864 was from necessity and on principle; that "half a loaf was better than no bread;" but it was not now binding upon the party.

Senator Andrews said the allusion to half a loaf was beautifully suggestive of loaves and fishes. [Laughter.] He was party to the arrangement made in 1864, and felt in honor bound to carry it out now.

After further debate, both resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. Udell nominated Major.Gen. Thomas E. Devin for Commissioner.

Mr. Letterjohn spoke in favor of Gen. Devin.

Mr. Buckman nominated Benj. F. Manierre.

Speaker Tremaine urged Manierre's selection.

Senator Lent nominated George W. Dilks.

A ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: Manierre, 69; Devin, 31; Dilks, 5.

The caucus thereupon adjourned. Mr. Manierre will be elected to-morrow. PERSIMMON.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 15.

The Union members of the Legislature held a caucus to-night to select a candidate for Police Commissioner in place of Mr. McMurray, whose term of office expires on the 1st of March. Benjamin F. Manierre received the nomination. Several candidates were urged, among them Inspector Dilkes.

The Democratic members also had a caucus, and Wm. McMurray was nominated without opposition. The election will take place to-morrow.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

The Health Bill in the Senate—Another Exciting Debate—The Senate Stands by the Original Bill—Queer Interview Between the Governor and a Senator—Caucus on Police Commissioner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 15.

The Health Bill, as amended by the Assembly, was received in the Senate this morning, whereupon Senator Folger immediately moved that the Senate non-concur in the amendment. An exciting and lengthy debate at once sprang up, in which able speeches were made upon both sides. The arguments of Senators Folger, Andrews, White and Pierson in favor of the non-partisan Senate bill were exceedingly forcible, often arising to the dignity of impassioned eloquence. Senator Andrews took occasion in the course of his remarks to denounce in scathing terms the gentlemen in the Assembly who had charged the friends of the Senate bill with being the assassins of the lamented Gen. Wadsworth, repudiating the charge as the vilest slander. Senator Folger argued with the sturdiest kind of logic that the attempt to carry out the monstrous powers given by the bill by any political party would be exceedingly dangerous in practice. Senators La Bau, O'Donnell, Godard and Low supported the Assembly bill with characteristic speeches. The motion of Mr. Folger to non-concur was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Andrews, Campbell, Chambers, Collins, C. G. Cornell, E. Cornell, Crowley, Folger, Humphrey, Lent, T. Murphy, Pierson, Platt, Stanford, Sutherland, White, Wilber, Wolcott, Wood—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Barrett, Bennett, Gibson, Godard, Hark, Kline, La Bau, Low, O'Donnell, Sessions, Williams—11.

The bill now goes back to the House, and a committee of conference will be next in order.

A little incident is mentioned here in political circles of a somewhat ex raordinary character, which is vouched for on authority that seems unquestionable. The story is that a certain distinguished Senator having an important local bill in the Governor's hands, having been sent for by the Executive, was informed by His Excellency that he did not know as he could sign the bill, he having some objections to it, and then proceeded, without waiting for the Senator's response, to say: "Do you not think, Mr. Senator, if the House passes the Health bill, in its amended form, it will be better for the Senate to recede and thus promote the harmony of the party?" The Senator answered: "Mr. Governor, if your signature to that bill depends on my voting to recede, you had better return the bill to the House where it originated," and then left the room. If this be true, as stated on high authority, it shows that the Governor has more feeling in the matter than he has heretofore had credit for.

The same parties who have insisted upon amending the Senate Health Bill are loud in demanding that an unadulterated Republican shall be elected Police Commissioner in place of Mr. McMurray, and will undoubtedly control the caucus in that matter. The name of the successor of Mr. McMurray is already fixed upon, and will be announced this evening, at which time the caucus will be held. PERSIMMON.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 15.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Low—To regulate the construction of the Metropolitan Railroad, in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Folger—To amend the charter of the United States Watch Company; also, in case of Judge Smith, of Oneida County, that the complainant and accused be present with counsel, and that an investigation be conducted before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate; which was agreed to.

By M. Hoyt—To provide for canal repairs after the expiration of the present repair contract.

By Mr. Parsons—Relative to the dock at the foot of Broome-street, New-York.

By Mr. White—Relative to New-York Library Society.

HEALTH BILL.

The Health Bill was announced from the Assembly, with amendments giving the Governor power to appoint Commissioners and striking out Police Commissioners.

Mr. Folger moved to non-concur in the amendments.

Mr. Laraby took the floor and argued at length in favor of the Assembly amendments. The bill was a Republican measure, and they must be held responsible for its passage or failure. The Police Board had all they could attend to already, and they should not be connected with this Commission. If the Senate would concur in these amendments of the Assembly, the bill would become a law before s